A. B. Roberts

THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD.—DAVY CROCKET.

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POETRY.

MY LIFE.

BY A. B. WATSON,

My life is foot-sore—it has borne
From morn to eve, from eve to morn,
Through all its years, the pressing weight
Of a weary, pinched and wan estate.

At first as subtle, light and free
As winds that kiss the sleeping sea
I started on the winsome path
Unmindful of the woes it hath.

I wooed queen Fortune in my route
With faith that baffled shapes of doubt,
She frowned—and weary, faint and wan,
Beneath my load I journeyed on.

I paused awhile in beauty's bower
And claimed of Love a precious dower;
The boon refused, and on I went
Beneath my load of discontent.

I asked of Friendship one leal hand,
One loyal pledge. 'Twas her command
That this should fail—my burden grew
As on I dragged the journey through.

"Where Fame's proud temple shines afar,"
I knelt to one impulsive star;
The gewgaw vanished into air,
While wearier grew the load I bare.

Now, baffled of each dear estate,
I lie a beggar at the gate,
Stretching my feeble hands for alms
My wounds exposed for gracious balms.

Thus on and on, from morn to morn,
From evening's shade to day's return,
Trudge my sallow, foot sore life
In search of refuge from the strife.

'Mid the dark night in which I grope
There gleams but one dim ray of hope—
'Tis this—each footstep ushers me
A moment nearer the To-Be.

SELECTED STORY.

A MIRROR FOR YOUNG WIVES.

"I must have it, Charles," said the handsome little wife of Mr. Whitman. "So don't put on that sober face."

"Did I put on a sober face?" asked the husband, with an attempt to smile that was anything but a success.

"Yes, sober as a man on trial for his life. Why, it's as long as the moral law. There, dear, clear it up, as if you had at least one friend in the world. What money-lovers you men are!"

"How much will it cost?" inquired Mr. Whitman. There was another effort to look cheerful and acquiescent.

"About forty dollars," was answered, with just a little faltering in the lady's voice, for she knew the sum would sound extravagant.

"Forty dollars? Why, Ada, do you think I am made of money?" Mr. Whitman's countenance underwent a remarkable change of expression.

"I declare, Charles," said his wife, a little impatiently, "you look at me as if I were an object of fear instead of affection. I don't think this is kind of you. I've only had three silk dresses since we were married, while Amy Blight has had six or seven during the same period, and every one of hers cost more than mine. I know you think me extravagant; but I wish you had a wife like some women I could name. I rather think you'd find out the difference before long."

"There, there pet, don't talk to me after this fashion! I'll bring the money at dinner time, that is, if—if"

"No ifs, or buts, if you please. The sentence is complete without them. Thank you, dear. I'll go this afternoon and buy the silks; so don't fail to bring the money. I was in at Silkskin's yesterday, and saw one of the sweetest patterns I ever laid my eyes on; just suits my style and complexion. You wont disappoint me?"

And Mrs. Whitman laid her soft white hand on the arm of her husband, and smiled with sweet persuasion in his face.

"Oh, no. You shall have the money," said Mr. Whitman, turning off from his wife, as she thought, a little abruptly, and hurrying from her presence. In this precipitation he had forgot the parting kiss.

"That's the way it is always," said Mrs. Whitman, her whole manner changing as the sound of the closing street door jurring upon her ears. "Just say money to Charles, and at once a cloud in the sky."

She set down poutingly, and half angry.

"Forty dollars for a new dress!" ejaculated the husband of the vain, pretty, thoughtless Mrs. Whitman, as he shut the door after him. "I promised to settle Thompson's bill to-day—three dollars—but I don't know where the money is to come from. The coal is burnt up, and more must be ordered. Oh, dear, I am discouraged. Every year I fall behind. This winter I did hope to get a little in advance, but if forty dollar silk dresses are the order of the day, there's no end to that devoutly to be wished for consummation, Debt! debt! How I have shrunk from it; but steadily now it is closing its Briarean arms around me, and my constricting chest labors in respiration. Oh! if I could but disentangle myself now, while I have the strength of early manhood, and the bonds that hold me are weak. If Ada could see as I see—it could make her understand rightly my position. Alas! this is hopeless I fear."

And Mr. Whitman hurried his steps, because his heart beat quicker and his thoughts were unduly excited.

Not a long time after Mr. Whitman left home, the city postman delivered a letter to his address. The wife examined the writings on the envelope, which was in a bold masculine hand and she said to herself as she did so:

"I wonder who this can be from?"

Something more than curiosity moved her. There intruded on her mind a vague feeling of disquiet, as if the missive bore unpleasant news for her husband. The stamp showed it to be a city letter. A few times, of late, such letters had come to his address, and she had noticed that he had read them hurriedly and thrust them without remark into his pocket, and became silent.

If the thought of Mrs. Whitman recurred, as was natural to the elegant silk dress of which she was to become the owner on that day, she did not feel the proud satisfaction her vain heart experienced a little while before. Something of its beauty had faded.

"If I only knew what the letter contained," she said, half an hour after it came in her mind, still feeling the pressure which had come down upon it so strangely, as it seemed to her. She went to the mantlepiece, took up the letter, and examined the superscription. It gave her to understand that its contents were of a nature to trouble her husband.

Mrs. Whitman turned the letter over and over again in her hand, in a thoughtful way, and as she did so, the image of her husband, sober faced and silent, as he had become for most of the time of late, presented itself with unusual vividness. Sympathy stole into her heart.

"Poor Charles!" she said, as the feeling increased: "I'm afraid something is going wrong with him."

Placing the letter on the mantlepiece, where he could see it when he came in, Mrs. Whitman entered upon some household duties, but a strange impression, as of weight, lay upon her heart—a sense of impending evil—a vague feeling that all was not going well with her husband.

"He has been a little mysterious of late," she said to herself. The idea affected her very unpleasantly. "He grows more silent and reserved," she added, as though her mind under a kind of feverish excitement, became active in a new direction. "More indrawn, as it were, and less interested in what is going on around him. His coldness chills me at times, and his irritation hurts me."

She drew a long, deep sigh. Then with an almost startling vividness, came before her mind in contrast, her tender, loving, cheerful husband of three years before, and her quiet, silent, sober-faced husband of to day.

"Something is going wrong with him!" she said aloud, as the feeling grew stronger. "What can it be?"

The letter was in her hand.

"This may give me light." And with careful fingers she opened the envelope, not breaking the paper, so that she could seal it again if she desired to do so.—There was a bill of sixty dollars and a communication from the person sending the bill. He was a jeweler.

"If it is not settled at once," he wrote, "I shall put the account in suit. It has been standing for over a year, and I am tired of getting excuses instead of my money."

The bill was for a lady's watch, which Mrs. Whitman had almost compelled her husband to purchase. "Not paid for? Is it possible?" exclaimed the little woman, in blank astonishment, while the blood mounted to her forehead.

Then she sat down to think. Light began to come into her mind. As she sat thus thinking, a second letter came to her husband. She opened it without hesitation. An other dunning letter.

'Not paid! Is it possible?' She repeated the ejaculation. It was a bill of twenty five dollars for gaiters and slippers, which had been standing for three months.

"This will never do?" said the awakening wife—"never—no, never!" and she thrust the two letters into her pocket in a resolute way. From that hour until the return of her husband at dinner time, Mrs. Whitman did an unusual amount of thinking for her little brain. She saw, the moment he entered, that the morning cloud had not passed from his brow.

"Here is the money for that new dress," she said, taking a small roll of bills from his vest pocket, and handing them to Ada as he came in. He did not kiss her, nor smile in the old bright way. But his voice was calm, if not cheerful. A kiss and a smile just then would have been more precious to a young wife than a hundred silk dresses. She took the money saying:

"Thank you dear. It is kind of you to regard my wishes."

Something in Ada's voice and manner caused Mr. Whitman to lift his eye with a look of inquiry to her face. But she turned aside so that he could not read its expression.

He was graver and more silent than usual, and ate with scarcely an appearance of appetite.

"Come home early, dear," said Mrs. Whitman, as she walked to the door with her husband, after dinner.

"Are you impatient to have me admire your silk dress?" he replied, with a faint effort at a smile.

"Yes; it will be something splendid," she answered.

He turned off quickly, from her and left the house. A few moments she stood with a thoughtful face, her mind indrawn and her whole manner completely changed. Then she went to her room, and commenced dressing to go out.

Two hours later and we find her in a jewelry store on Broadway.

"Can I say a word to you?" She addressed the owner of the store, who knew her very well.

"Certainly," he replied, and they moved to the lower end of one of the long show cases.

Mrs. Whitman drew from her pocket a lady's watch and chain, and laying them on the show case, said, at the same time holding out the bill she had taken from the envelope addressed to her husband.

"I cannot afford to wear this watch, my husband's circumstances are too limited. I tell you so frankly. It should not have been purchased, but a too indulgent husband yielded to the importunities of a foolish wife. I say this to take blame from him. Now, sir, meet the case if you can do so in fairness to yourself.—Take back the watch and say how much I shall pay you besides."

The jeweler dropped his eyes to think. The case took him a little by surprise.—He stood for nearly a minute, then taking the bill and watch said:

"Wait a moment," and went to a desk near by.

"Will that do?" He had come forward again, and now presented her with a receipted bill. His face wore a pleased expression.

"How much shall I pay you?" asked Mrs. Whitman, drawing out her pocket-book.

"Nothing. The watch is not defaced."

"You have done a kind act, sir," said Mrs. Whitman, with a trembling voice. "I hope you will not think unfavorably of my husband; it's no fault of his that the bill has not been paid. Good afternoon, sir."

Mrs Whitman drew her veil over her face and went with light steps and light heart from the store. The pleasure she had experienced on receiving her watch was not to be compared with that now felt in parting with it. From the jeweler's she went to the boot maker's, and paid a bill of twenty-five dollars, and from thence to the milliner's and settled for her last bonnet.

"I know you are dying to see my new dress," said Mrs. Whitman gaily, as she drew her arm within that of her husband's on his appearance that evening. "Come into the parlor, and let me show it.—Come along; don't hang back, Charles, as if you were afraid."

Charles Whitman went with his wife passively, looking more like a man on his way to receive sentence than in expectation of a pleasant sight. His thoughts were bitter.

"Shall my Ada become lost to me?" he said in his heart—"lost to me in a world of folly, fashion, and extravigance?"

"Sit down Charles." She led him to a large cushioned chair. Her manner had undergone a change; the brightness of her countenance had departed. She took something in a hurried way from a drawer, and taking up a foot stool placed it on the floor near him, and looked tenderly and lovingly in his face; then handed him the jeweler's bill.

"It is receipted, you see." Her voice fluttered a little.

"Ada! how is this, what does it mean?" He flushed and grew eager.

"I returned the watch, and Mr. R. receipted the bill. I would have paid for damage, but he said it was uninjured, and asked nothing."

"Oh! Ada."

"And this is receipted, also, and this," handing him the other bills which she had paid.

"And now, dear," she added quickly, "how do you like my new dress—is it not beautiful?"

We leave the examination and scene that followed to the reader's imagination. If any fair lady, however, who, like Ada, has been drawing too heavily on her husband's slender income, for silks and jewels, is at a loss to realize the scene, let her, try Ada's experiment. Our word for it she will find a new and happy experience in life. Costly silks and jewels may be very pleasant things, but they are too dear when they come at the price of a husband's embarrassment, mental disquietude, alienation. Too often the gay young wife wears them as the sign of these unhappy conditions. Tranquil hearts and sunny homes are precious things—too precious to be burdened and clouded by weak vanity and love of show. Keep this in mind, ye fair ones who have husbands in moderate circumstances. Do not let your pride and pleasure oppress them. Rich clothing, costly lace, and gems, are poor substitutes for smiling peace and hearts unshadowed by care. Take the lesson and live by it, rather than offer an other illustration in your experience of folly we have been trying to expose and rebuke.

Anecdote of Judge S.

There lived not many years ago in this good State of Tennessee, rather an eccentric old gentleman who occupied the Judges' seat, in one of the wealthiest circuits in the State, Judge S———, and I propose to give you a few anecdotes illustrative of his character' although I fear as it is my first attempt that I will kill the story in the recital; however that will be my fault, and not the fault of the story.

Upon one occasion there were two men arranged before Judge S——— charged with disturbing the peace, &c. No. 1 upon the usual question of guilty or not guilty, pleaded 'guilty' drunkenness.

Judge S—'You were drunk' were you sir?

Prisoner—' Yes sir. '

S—'What did you get drunk on sir?"

P—'Whiskey sir.'

S.—'What sort of whiskey?'

P.—'New whiskey, sir?'

S.—'What, right new whiskey?'

P.—'Yes sir, just warm from the still.'

S.—'So you got drunk on new whisky, right warn from still did you?'

P.—'Yes sir.'

S.—'Mr. Clerk, find that man ten dollars and imprisonment in the county jail one month.'

No. 2, upon being arraigned, plead 'guilty' also

S.—'You were drunk, were you?'

P.—'Yes sir.'

S.—'What did you get drunk on sir?'

P.—'Brandy sir.'

S.—'What sort of brandy?'

P.—'Peach brandy sir.'

S—'What old peach brandy, sir?'

P.—'Yes sir.'

S.—'How did you drink it sir?'

P.—'With a little honey, sir.'

S.—'What sort of honey, sir?'

P.—'Nice strained honey sir.'

S.—'So you got drunk on old peach brandy, and nice strained honey, did you sir?'

P.—'Yes sir.'

S.—'Mr. Clerk fine that man one dime. The court would like a few of that itself.'

This same judge S——had a very wild son named Bob, who was constantly on a spree, and upon being brought up once before the Court for drunkeness, the Judge cried out—

'Is that our Bob?'

Clerk,—Yes sir.'

Judge,—'Fine the d—d rascal two dollars and cost. I'd make it ten dollars if I didn't know that it would come out of my own pocket.'

A St. Louis paper predicts the largest wheat crop ever gathered in the State and gives a column of three lines paragraphs from papers in all sections in support of its Judgement.

THE TWO APPRENTICES.—Two boys were apprentices in a carpenter shop. One determined to make himself a thorough carpenter, the other didn't care. One read and studied and got books that would help him to understand the principles of his trade. He spent his evenings at home, reading. The other liked fun best. He often went with other boys to have a game. "Come," he often said to his shop-mate, "leave your old books and come with us What's the use of all this reading?"

"If I waste these golden moments I shall lose what I shall never make up."

While the boys were still apprentices an offer of $2,000 appeared in the newspapers or the best plan for a State House, to be built in one of the Eastern States. The studious boy saw the advertisement and determined to try for it. After a careful study he drew out his plans and sent them to the committee. We supposed he did not expect to gain the prize but still he thought that there was nothing like trying.

In about a week after, a gentleman arrived at the carpenter shop and inquired if an architect by the name of Washington Wilberforce lived there.

"No," said the gentleman, "no *architect*; but I've got an *apprentice* by that name."

"Let me see him," said the gentleman.

The young man was summoned, and informed that his plan had been accepted and that the two thousand dollars were his. The gentleman then said that the boy must put up the building; and his employer was so proud of his success that he willingly gave him his time and let him go.

The studious young carpenter became one of the first architects in the country. He made a fortune, and stands high in the estimation of everybody; while his fellow apprentice can hardly earn food for himself and family by daily labor.

Origin of "The Oaken Bucket."

The "Old Oaken Bucket," says an exchange was written by Samuel B. Woodsworth, while yet he was a journeyman printer, working in an office on Chambers and Chatham street. There was a drinking house, kept by one name Mallory, where Woodsworth and several particular friends used to resort. One afternoon the liquor was pronounced superexcellent. Woodsworth seemed inspired by it, for, after taking a draught, he set his glass upon the table, and smacking his lips, declared that Mallory's *eau de vie* was superior to anything he had ever tasted;

"No," said Mallory, "you are mistaken; there was one which, in both our estimations, far surpassed this as a drink."

"What was that?" asked Woodsworth, dubiously.

"The draughts of pure, fresh, spring water that we used to drink from the old oaken bucket that hung in the well, on our return from the labors of the field, on a sultry day in summer."

The tear drops glistened for a moment in Woodsworth's eye. "True! true!" he replied, and shortly after quitted the place. He immediately returned to the office, grasped a pen, and in half an hour the "Old Oaken bucket," one of the most delightful composition in our language was ready in manuscript to be embalmed in the memories of succeeding generations.

How to Avoid A Bad Husband.

The following rules will teach young ladies how to avoid the catching of a bad husband:

1. Never marry for wealth. A woman's life consisteth not in those things that she possesseth.

2. Never marry a fop, or one who struts about dandy like, in kid gloves, cane, and rings on his fingers. Beware! there is a trap!

3. Never marry a niggard, or close-fisted, mean, sordid man, who saves every penny, or spends it grudgingly. Take care lest he stint you to death.

4. Never marry a stranger, or one whose character is not known or tested. Some women jump right into the fire with their eyes wide open!

5. Never marry a mope or drone, or one who drawls and draggles through life, one foot after another, and let's things take their chances.

6. Never marry a man who treats his mother or sister unkindly or indifferently. Such treatment is a true indication of meanness and wickedness.

7. Never on any account, marry a gambler, a profane person, one who in the least speaks lightly of God or religion.—Such a man can never make a good husband.

8. Never marry a sloven, a man who is negligent of his person or dress, and is filthy in his habits. The external appearance is an index to the heart.

9. Shun the rake as a snake, a viper, a very demon.

10. Finally, never marry a man who is addicted to the use of ardent spirits.—Depend upon it, you are better off alone than you would be were you tied to a man whose breath is polluted and whose vitals are being gnawed out by alcohol.

Law Just Passed by Congress.

Be it Enacted &c., That eight hours constitutes a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed or who may be hereafter employed, by or on behalf of the Government of the United States; and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Workmen digging in Brussels lately came across a copper vessel containing gold coins, very ancient and very roughly made, as well as jewels of primitive and barbarous hadiwork.

☞ A new work of earth—a young lady fresh in love.

The Loafer.

The most miserable and hopeless scrap of humanity, is an idle man—a man whose chief aim is to "loaf," to waste in listless lounging and physical inaction, the best years of his life. There are numbers of such beings here, and in every other town, miserable loaferers whose sole occupation is to avoid employment of any kind, whose lives can scarcely be called lives, who die one after another, and leave behind them—what? A vacancy to be mourned? No, for they are themselves vacancies, not men. The history of the world's progress ignores their names, their existence, and being dead, the grave contains no more inert worthless earth than it did before. They have no local habitation or name, so far as regards worth or value, and from day to day in the hands of busy men, they pass as uncurrent funds, at so much of a discount that they can not even buy themselves. The only apparent exertion they exhibit is that which enables them to be eternally in somebody's business. They never do any special harm and never accomplish any good. They die only when they get too lazy and indolent to use their respiratory organs. They never get the consumption, because they haven't energy enough to cough. They give employment to nobody, for they have none for themselves. From these, and such as these may fortune preserve all well meaning mortals.

A CHEERFUL HEART.—I once heard a young lady say to an individual: 'Your countenance to me is like the rising sun: for it always gladdens me with a cheerful look,' A merry or cheerful countenance was always one of the things which Jeremy Taylor said his enemies or persecutors could not take from him. There are some persons who spend their lives in this world as they would spend there lives if shut up in a dungeon. Everything is made gloomy and forbiding. They go mourning and complaining from day to day that they have so little, and are constantly anxious lest what little they have will escape out of their hands. They look always upon the dark side, and can never enjoy the good that is present for the evil that is to come. That is no religion. Religion maketh the heart cheerful; and when benevolent principles are exercised, men will be happy in spite of themselves. The industrious bee does not complain that there are so many poisonous flowers and thorny branches in his road, but buzzes on, selecting the honey where he can find it, and passes quietly by the place where it is not.—*Dr. Dawey*

WOMAN IN MALE ATTIRE.—A young woman, Julia by name, but calling herself Charley Morgan, was arrested in New York a few days since, who has not worn the usual dress of her sex for nearly four years past, but has constantly appeared, both in public and in private, in male attire of the latest style and most expensive materials. During all this time she has been in the company of a wealthy banker, who has lavished large sums of money upon her to gratify her peculiar whim of counterfeiting a fast young man. As the nephew of the banker she has been introduced into some of the best families in this city, and has, necessarily, been on intimate terms with the fast young bloods about town, and has been their companion in many a "spree." In the character she assumed she spent her money freely, drank champagne cocktails, and smoked cigars with the fastest of her companions, and occasionally indulged in a "swear." During the summer the "uncle," accompanied by his charming "nephew," made the rounds of the watering-places where the nephew paid such court to the fair young ladies to cause many a heartache. She was reprimanded and discharged.—N. Y. *World*

FAMILY ECONOMY.—There is nothing goes so far towards placing your people beyond the reach of poverty as economy in the management of their domestic affairs. It is as much impossible to get a ship across the Atlantic with half a dozen buts started or as many bolt holes in her hull, as to conduct the concerns of a family without economy. It matters not whether he furnishes little or much for his family; if there be a continual leakage in the kitchen, or in the parlor, it runs away he knows not how; and that demon, *waste*, cries "more," like the horse-leech's daughter, until he that provides has no more to give. It is the husband's duty to bring into the house, and it is the duty of the wife to see that nothing goes wrongfully out of it.

☞ A decent looking Irishman stopping at a hotel to warm himself, inquired of the landlord, "What was the news?"

The landlord, disposed to run a rig on Paddy, replied:

"They say the devil is dead!"

"And shure," quoth Pat, "that's news indade."

Shortly after, Pat stalks up to the bar and depositing some coppers, resumed his seat.

The landlord, always ready for a customer, asked him what he would take.

"Nothing at all," said Pat.

"Why did you put down this money?" asked the host.

"Och, and shure sir," said Pat, "it's the custom in my own country, when a chap loses his daddy, to give him a few coppers to help pay for the wake."

Landlord stood treat all around.

"Margery, what did you do with the tallow that Mr, Jones greased his boots with today?"

"Please marm, I fried the griddle cakes with it."

"Lucky for you, I thought you had wasted it."

Why are women like churches? Firstly, because there is no living without them; secondly, because there are many aspire to them; thirdly, because they are objects of adoration; and lastly but not least, because they have a loud clapper in their upper story.

MASONIC.

"FAITH, HOPE, CHARITY—these three, but the greatest of these is CHARITY."

FRANKLIN ON FREEMASONRY.—Freemasonry, I admit, has its secrets peculiar to itself, but of what do these consist? They consist of signs and tokens, which serve as testimonials of character and qualifications, which are conferred after due course of instruction and examination. These are of no small value; they speak a universal language, and are a passport to the support and attention of the world. They cannot be lost so long as memory retains its powers. Let the possessor of them be expatriated, shipwrecked or imprisoned: let him be stripped of all he has in the world, still these credentials remain, an are available for use as circumstances may require. The good effects which they have produced are established by the incontestible facts of his history. They have staid the uplifted hand of the destroyer; they have softened the aspirations of the tyrant; they have subdued the rancor of malevolence; and broken down the barriers of political animosity and sectarian alienation. On the battle-field, in the solitudes of the uncultivated forests, or in the busy haunts of the crowded city, they have made men, of the most hostile feeling and most diversified condition, rush to the aid of each other with special joy and satisfaction that they have been able to afford a relief to a brother Mason.

Grand Masonic Ceremonies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The masons made an imposing parade to day for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of their new temple, on Broad street. A copious shower of rain fell about the time for assembling, but soon subsided, and served to lay the dust and make the march pleasanter. They formed in twenty divisions, including the following visiting lodges; Centennial Lodge, No. 14; Washington, D. C.; Manhattan, No. 62, and St. Johns, No. 1, of New York, and a lodge from New Jersey, and one from Stamford, Connecticut.

The line occupied nearly an hour and a half in passing a given point, and included a plentiful distribution of bands of music.

The grand lodge occupied the post of honor in the rear.

To-day is the 134th anniversary of the granting of the first charter for a Masonic lodge in Philadelphia.

Many stores and residences along the route were decorated with flags, and in Seventh street an arch of evergreens was thrown across the street in front of the *Morning Post* office.

Kutger's band appeared in Masonic regalia, every member belonging to the order, and preceded the Grand Lodge.

On reaching the end of the route on Broad street the line opened and countermarched the grand Lodge passing through to occupying its position on the platform, covering the area on which the temple is to be erected.

Among the articles placed in the cavity is a case containing a complete set of silver Masonic jewels, presented to the Grand Lodge for this purpose by Horstmann Brothers.

The gavel used belongs to Potomac Lodge, of Georgetown, D. C., and is the same used by George Washington at the laying of cornerstone of the Capitol in Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—The ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the Masonic temple were very impressive.

The anthems were sung by a powerful chorus, and the oration was delivered by Grand Master Richard Vaux. Over one thousand persons partook of a banquet at the Academy of Music this evening, and a brilliant audience of ladies thronged the galleries, and witnessed the festivities, partaking also of refreshments spread for them in trays.

Who are Masons.

At a late Masonic celebration the Rev. Mr Alger declared that four qualifications were indispensable for a good Mason. First, he must be no scoffer, but a man of a reverential spirit; second, he must be no dry poser, but a man of living imagination; third, he must be no bigot, but a man of liberal mind; fourth, must be no selfish worldling, but a man of generous heart. Whether genuine Christian men, consistent American citizens, have reason to fear and oppose Masonry, or trust and befriend it, the speaker thought would appear clearly enough from a glimpse at the chief characteristics impersonated in its worthy disciples. These characteristics he illustrated with some detail under four heads. First, every true Mason is a pilgrim in search of light, travelling toward the goal of his destiny. Secondly, every true Mason is a warrior, fightin for innocence, and charity against evil.—Thirdly every true Mason is a patriot, bound to love and serve his native land, pledged to revere her laws and promote her wealth. Fourthly, every true Mason is a spiritual architect, required to build an indestructable house of character out of the rude material of his being. Under the rough outworks the moral edifice goes up, little, until it is complete. Then death tears off the scaffolding of flesh and bones, and the pure temple, not made with hands, mounts to God.

☞ Eve is said to be the only woman who never threatened to go and live with her mother.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Senate.

THURSDAY, July 2d, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. The President in the Chair.

The Journal of Wednesday was read, corrected and approved.

The roll of absent members was called—None answering.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, Mr. T. A. Byrnes was placed in nomination.

On motion. T. A. Byrnes was declared Principal Secretary by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the Senate proceeded to the election of an Assitant Secretary.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, nominated Mr. Logan Harris.

On motion, Mr. Harris was declared Assistant Secretary by acclamation.

The Secretaries elect, were sworn by R. P. Dick one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal and Assistant Doorkeepers.

The names of J. T. Ball and Lee Couch were put in nomination.

The roll was called, resulting in the unanimous election of Mr. Ball.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, addressed the Chair.

The President refused to recognise him as a member of the Senate, inasmuch as his political disabilities imposed by the Constitutional Amendment, known as Article XIV, have not been removed.

Mr. Robbins appealed from the decision of the President. The yeas and nays were called and the President sustained.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, nominated Francis W. Gibble, as Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, Mr. Gibble was elected by acclamation.

A message was received from the House of Representatives informing the Senate of its organization and readiness for business.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a joint resolution raising a committee of five, three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and that the same is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, the Senate concurred in the joint resolution.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved to adopt the rules of order of the Legislature of 1866-'7 for the government of the Senate.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by substituting the rules of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Robbins offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the credentials of the Senators elect which were laid upon the table yesterday, be now taken from the table, and that all of those Senators who present credentials properly authenticated, be allowed at once to qualify upon taking the oath prescribed in the constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Robbins moved a suspension of the rules.

The President decided that according to the rules adopted, the rules could not be suspended without one day's notice previously given.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, that the President appoint a Committee of five to investigate the credentials of the members laid on the table yesterday.

The motion prevailed

Mr. Robbins moved to reconsider the vote by which the rules of order were adopted. Lost.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Sweet, was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed by the President to prepare a code of rules for the government of the Senate.

Mr. Barrow presented a preamble and resolution in relation to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article. Lies over.

Mr. Rich offered a substitute. Lies over.

The President announced the following committee on investigation: Messrs. C. S. Winstead, W. A. Moore, of Carteret D. J. Rich, W. M. Robbins and Wm. Barrow.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the credentials of members laid on the table yesterday were referred to this committee.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the following committee to wait upon the Governor: Messrs. Estes, Jarvis and Williamson.

The President announced Messrs. R. W. Lassiter and D. J. Rich as the Senate branch of the committee to wait upon the Governor.

A message was transmitted to the House informing that body of the same.

The following joint resolution introduced by Mr. Sweet, was adopted and transmitted to the House:

The House of Representatives concurring, that a joint committee to consist of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House be appointed to prepare a code of joint rules, for the government of the intercourse between the two Houses.

Mr. Robins moved that the President of the Senate of North Carolina be required by this body to telegraph the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate of the United States, praying that the disabilities of all persons, elected to office in this State be removed.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend by inserting:

"Who support the Reconstruction Act of Congress."

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend the amendment by inserting the word "have," so as to make it read: "who have supported the Reconstruction Acts." Accepted.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Barrow gave notice that he would move on to-morrow a suspension of the rules, to take up his resolutions relating to the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Lassiter from the Committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that the Governor would send in a Communication by 12½ o'clock.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in the joint resolution on joint rules, announcing: Messrs. Abbott, Durham and Stilly, as committee on part of the House.

The President announced Messrs. W. H. S. Sweet and C. H. Brodgen as the Senate branch of that Committee.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting the message of the Governor; which was read and two hundred copies ordered to be printed, the House concurring.

Mr. Galloway moved to adjourn to 11 to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Robbins moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Colgrove moved to adjourn to 9 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Rich moved to adjourn to 4 o'clock this evening. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Mr. Barrow introduced two resolutions in relation to election of United States Senators. Lies over under rule.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, concurring in the Senate resolution to print two hundred copies of the Governor's message.

A message was received from the House of Representatives—transmitting the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Rich moved that the Senate concur. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Cook offered a substitute—and called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the amendment lost—yeas 32, nays 35.

The question recurred upon the original joint resolution, as transmitted from the House.

The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barlow, Beasly, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall Hyman, Jones of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Mason, Rich, Respass, Smith, Sheffner, Sweet, White Winstead, Welker, Wilson.—35.

NAYS.—Messrs. Melchor, Robbins.—Nays 2.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the Senate adjourned to to-morrow 11 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

RALEIGH, Thursday, July 2d, 1868.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock, A. M. by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ashley.

The Journal of the preceding day was read and approved.

Messrs. Rhodes, Blair and Justice, appeared and were sworn in.

Mr. Pou gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, (Friday) or on some subsequent day, introduce a joint resolution petitioning Congress to remove from all citizens of this State the political disabilities imposed by fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, &c.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, introduced the following resolution which was passed;

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of North Carolina, That a committee of seven, one from each Congressional District in this State, be appointed by the Speaker to consider a plan whereby immediate relief may be granted to the suffering poor and to the medium class of farmers who have not the means to finish their crops and to report to this body as soon as possible.

The Speaker appointed the following named members: First district, Mr. Stilley; second district, Mr. Ames; third district, Mr. Proctor; fourth district, Mr. Harris, of Wake; fifth district, Mr. Horney; sixth district, Mr. Ellis; seventh district, Mr. Bowman.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House then took a recess until 12 o'clock, to await the organization of the Senate.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

The House was called to order.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to raise a joint Committee of five, (three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate,) to await upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and its readiness to receive any communication he may have to make.

Also a message from the Senate informing the House that the Senate was organized, and ready for the transaction of business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called to order at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Seymour wished to know if the joint resolution had been sent to the Senate.

The Chair replied that it had, and, as that body was just being assembled, he supposed that it would be heard from in a few minutes. After the lapse of some time,

Mr. Sinclair moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow 10 o'clock. Carried.

Senate

FRIDAY, July 3d, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. The President in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones, of South-Carolina.

Mr. Wynne being absent yesterday on account of ill health, was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative on the passage of the Howard Amendment.

Mr. Robbins presented the credentials of Mr. Orsborne, Senator from Mecklenburg.

The President ruled Mr. Orsborne was not entitled to take the oath of office, by reason of his being disqualified by the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Robbins appealed from the decision of the President.

The vote was taken, and the President sustained.

On motion of Mr. Colgrove the credentials of Mr. Orsborne was refered to the Committee on Investigation.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Welker, was adopted

Resolved, The House of Representatives concurring, that the General Assembly will be pleased to hear the proposed address of the Governor on the 4th of July ensuing, and that a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representives, be appointed to inform him of the act.

Mr. Galloway introduced a resolution requesting the military authorities to furnish the General Assembly with the papers concerning alleged frauds in the election in Caswell County.

Mr. Robbins introduced a series of joint resolutions declaring the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of North Carolina, without effect and force in the State. Lies over

Mr. Blythe introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That his Excellency, W. W. Holden, Governor of North-Carolina, be requested to furnished members of the Senate with a copy of the Constitution of the North-Carolina, the ordinances of the Constitutional Convention and all orders of Gen. Canby bearing upon the late election and organization of the State government.

Mr. Welker introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate procure a copy of the abstract of the late election returns, filed by Gen. Canby in the office of Secretary of State; and that two hundred copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Moore introduced a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Investigating committee to send for person and papers, and to administer oaths.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, it was ordered that ministers of the gospel be invited to open the proceedings of the Senate, with prayer every morning.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter, the doorkeeper under direction of the President, was ordered to procure a clock for the Senate.

The resolution of Mr. Barrow introduced yesterday in relation to U. S. Senators was taken up and laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Robbins relative to the credentials of members disqualified by the Constitutional amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Etheridge moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Welker moved to amend by saying on the table until the Investigating committee report.

The amendment was adopted, and the motion to lay upon the table prevailed.

The resolution of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Rich relative to the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, were laid upon the table. The amendment having passed yesterday.

Mr. Forkner moved to adjourn to 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Galloway moved to Amend saying 11 o'clock, Lost.

The motion of Mr. Forkner prevailed.

House of Representative.

RALEIGH, Friday, July 3, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, of the House.

Mr. Abbot presented a bill, providing for holding a special term of Court in Caldwell county. Lies over.

Mr. Stilley moved that the House proceed to the election of a Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Sinclair nominated Edgar Miller, for that position.

Mr. Argo nominated Mr. L. Couch of Orange.

The vote being taken resulted in the election of Miller by a vote of 60 to 27.

On motion of Mr. Leary the House went into the election of an Assistant Doorkeeper

Mr. Seymour nominated J. B. Abbott, of Craven.

Mr. Ellis placed in nomination the name of J. H. Ellis, of Randolph,

The ballot resulted in the election of Abbott, he having received 57 votes and Hill 26. They were both sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Abbott, from the Joint Standing Committee on Rules, reported a set of rules for the regulation of intercourse between the two Houses, The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The same, from the Committee on Rules for the House, reported that they would submit a report shortly.

Mr. Argo moved that those members, who were not permitted to take their seats by Gen. Canby's order, be allowed now to come forward and qualify.

Mr. Argo said;

MR. SPEAKER:—I take it for granted, sir, that if it can be shown to this House that there is no authority for the further exclusion of those members elect to this branch of the General Assembly, there will be no opposition to their qualification and being allowed to take their seats. These gentlemen were requested to stand aside, on the ground that they were prohibited from taking their seats by Gen. Canby's order. That order, sir, was an appendage of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, a part of the machinery through whose operation the reconstruction of the States was to be effected. Those Acts were enacted for a special purpose and for a limited time; that purpose has been accomplished, that time has expired. By limitation, therefore, both of purpose and time, the Acts have ceased to operate, the machinery has become useless and with it all its appendages. The government of the State is now regular, so far as the matter under consideration is concerned. The provisional system has passed away, is now no authority; and therefore affords no justification for the further exclusion of of gentlemen, who are said to be excluded by the Howard Amendment.

If we refer to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, under which we are now acting, we find that every male citizen of the State above the age of twenty-one years is an elector and eligible to office. There is, therefore, no authority in the Constitution of the State for refusing to members duly elected, and presenting their credentials permission to qualify and to take their seats. If, then, there is no authority either in the Acts of Congress or in the Constitution of the State to prevent their admission, the question, where is it to be found, next arises. Gentlemen of the opposite party answer in the Howard Amendment.

It is clear, sir, that the Howard Amendment is not yet law; and it will be obligatory upon us to respect it as law, only when it shall have been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or we shall have been officially notified thereof by the proclamation of the President of the United States. There is, then, no authority in the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States for further objection to the admission of those gentlemen.

I would say further, Mr. Speaker, that if in the opinion of gentlemen of the opposite party, the members who are said to be under the "ban" are to be refused admission on that account, the time for considering the question of their exclusion has not yet arrived, nor will such consideration be proper until the notification shall have been received that the Howard Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States. I, therefore, insist upon the adoption of my motion.

Mr. Durham said that, to-day, North Carolina was a State in the Union, and a permanent government. Until yesterday afternoon, we were a Military District. To-day, Gen. Canty's authority ceased by the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts; and, as was stated by the gentlemen from Orange, there was no bar to any members under the new Constitution, from taking their seats. The time has come when military power has by law given away to civil authority, and, therefore, we demand, in the name of both law and justice, that all members be allowed to qualify. You, gentlemen, certainly cannot claim that any one is disqualified by a provison only in the prospective, and not really in the Constitution of the Federal Union, a member of which we are to-day. When the the 14th Article is ratified by the requisite majority of States, then it can only be claimed to disqualify any citizen of the United States Government.

Mr. Lillin said: We, on our side, are willing to admit, if it is more in consonance with the feelings of the opposition, that we are not acting under the Military, but under what is known as the Omnibus bill, which passed last month. (Here Mr. L. read the section.)

Mr. Ingram did not think the matter should be debated at present, as time should be given to maturely consider the matter.

Mr. Abbott concurred with Mr. Ingram, and asked Mr. Argo to withdraw his motion, and let it be referred to the joint standing Committee.

Mr. Argo refused, and Mr. Abbott was about to move to lay it on the table, when he withdrew it, at the request of Mr. Durham, who said that this was no party question; that there was a number of Republicans disqualified, and besides, if this strife is kept up, it will result most disastrously for the interests of the State. You, gentlemen, have a clear working majority of two thirds, you certainly cannot be afraid of a few Conservatives.

This is no party question; it is a civil one; and we fairly and justly claim our rights under the Constitution, when the State should resume its relations with the Federal government. Now those relations were resumed yesterday, on the adoption of the 14th article, and, therefore, military orders are now of no effect.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his former motion, and moved that the matter be referred to a special Committee of five. Carried.

Mr. Laflin moved that the 14th article be enrolled on parchment, signed by the Speaker and transmitted to the President of the Senate for his signature. Carried.

The Chair announced the following Committee, in accordance with Mr. Abbott's motion, viz: Messrs. Abbott, Durham, Argo, Bowman and Dixon.

Mr. Estes moved to take up House bill No. 1, "To provide for the qualification of certain officers, &c." Carried.

The bill was read in full, and, afterwards, put on its second reading, section by section.

After being amended in several particulars, the bill passed, under a suspension of the rules, its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate. The following is the bill:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS RECENTLY ELECTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Solicitors, Clerks of the Superior Courts, and Sheriffs, provided for in Article IV, of the Constitution of this State, shall qualify before a Judge of the Superior Court, or the County Commissioners, and file with the Register of Deeds the bonds required by existing laws of this State, said bonds having been first approved by said Judges of Superior Court or County Commissioners.

SEC. 2 That Coroners provided for in Article IV of the Constitution of this State, and the County commissioners, provided for in Article VII, shall qualify before any Magistrate or officer qualified to administer an oath.

SEC. 3. That all other County officers provided for in Article VII of the Constitution of this State, shall qualify before the Board of County Commissioners for each County.

SEC. 4. That all County officers required to give bonds, by the laws of this State, shall file their bonds with the Register of Deeds.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons holding offices of trust or profit in the State of North Carolina shall, immediately upon being relieved from office by the officers duly elected under the provisions of the Constitution of this State, turn over to the said officers, when duly qualified, all monies, books, papers, processes, executions, lists of taxes collected and uncollected, and all other written or printed matter which pertains to their offices respectively, who shall give receipt for the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person now holding office, shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of section 5 of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of no less than one thousand dollars or more than five thousand dollars, or two years imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That if in any County there shall be no person authorized to administer an oath, it shall be competent for any one of the County Commissioners, who, having first been qualified before a Judge of the Superior Court of the District, to administer the oath to the remaining Commissioners.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after the date of its ratification.

Mr. Abbott presented a bill providing that a duplicate bond shall not be required of the Public Treasurer, before entering upon his duties.

The bill passed its several readings without opposition, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate. (Bill published hereafter.)

Mr. Laflin introduced a resolution, that Gen. Hincks be requested, by the Speaker of this House, to place in the hands of the Committee on Elections, when appointed, all papers taken by Capt. W. H. Doherty, Military Commissioner, in relation to the recent election in the county of Camden. Adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned until 10½ o'clock, to-morrow morning,

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House of Representatives.

Monday, July 6th, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10½ o'clock, the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson.

Journal of Friday and Saturday were read and approved.

Mr. B. D. Morrill, representative from Brunswick, appeared, and, after qualifying, took his seat.

Mr. Estes presented a memorial from Cooper Hutchins in reference to taxes paid in the County of Duplin. Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Claims, when such Committee shall have been appointed.

By Mr. Gunter, a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish each member of the House with a copy of the Constitution and also of the ordinances of the late Convention. Adopted.

By Mr. Holgin, a resolution allowing and requesting the Committee, authorized by the Convention to prepare a code of practice and to codify the laws, to address the House in Committee of the whole. Adopted.

By Mr. Blair, a resolution postponing until November next the collection of taxes in Randolph County.

Mr. Hodnett moved mo amend by adding Caswell County.

After some discussion, the resolution was was withdrawn.

By Mr. Abbott, a resolution authorizing and requesting the Governor to appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to examine into the management of the literary fund since 1860, and what disposition has been made of the funds thereof.

Mr. Durham opposed the resolution owing to the expense which its passage would entail upon the State. The committee on Education could furnish the information desired.

Mr. Abbott modified his resolution, so as to appoint a committee of three by the House, in which form the resolution passed.

By Mr. Sinclair, a bill entitled an act to change the method of electing judges of the several Superior Courts. [Provides for the election of the several judges by the electors in the districts in which they reside, instead of by the voters of the State at large.]

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Sinclair called for the ayes and nays, resulting in the refusal of the House to lay upon the table. Ayes 46; nays 50.

Mr. Abbott moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary committee hereafter to be appointed. Adopted.

Mr. Abbott called up his bill appointing a special term of the Superior Court in Caldwell county. The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed, and transmitted to the Senate.

By Mr. White, a bill providing for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties. [Allows until January, 1869, for the collection of arrearages of taxes. The bill passed its second reading, and was ordered to lay over until to-morrow.

By Mr. McKinney, a bill amending the charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company. The bill passed its second and third readings. Ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Sinclair's resolution to appoint a committee to investigate rumors in reference to one of the Judges was taken up.

The Chair suggested that the party be designated in deference to the other eleven Judges.

Mr. Sinclair supplied the name of Judge E. W. Jones.

Mr. Seymour said that there was reasons why the resolutions should not be acted upon to-day, and moved that it be postponed and made the special order for Thursday next. Adopted.

Mr. Abbott, from the committee on rules, said that the committee would report during the afternoon session; and moved that when the body adjourned it do so to 4 o'clock, P. M. Accordingly the House adjourned on motion of Mr. Downing.

Senate.

SATURDAY, July 4th, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. G. W. Welker Senator from Guilford.

Mr. Winstead, chairman of the investigating committee reported favorably upon the credentials of the following Senator: J. W. Purdie, Joshua. Barnes, W. B. Richardson, Peter A. Wilson, W. M. Moore and W. L. Love,

The report was received and adopted, and the Senators sworn in by Chief Justice Pearson and took their seats.

The President announced the passage of the Constitutional amendment by both Houses of the General Assembly, and its ratification by the President of the Senate

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in the Senate resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to hear his proposed address and appointing Messrs. Ashworth, Argo and Cherry as House branch of that committee.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting House Bill No. 2, in relation to the bond of the Public Treasurer.

Mr. Cook moved to lay the bill on the table and print.

Mr. Lassiter moved to refer to the committee on code commissioners.

The President decided that the Senate could not refer matter to other parties than Senators.

Mr. Lassiter withdrew his motion to refer.

The motion of Mr. Cook did not prevail.

Mr. Robbins moved that the investigating committee be required to ask the opinion of Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upon the following questions, to wit:

I. Whether the amendment to the federal constitution, entitled Article 14 has any validity yet as a part of that constitution, or has any force or effect in this time.

2. Whether the 3d section of the Omnibus Bill, so-called, is binding upon this State in so far as it declares who are or are not eligible to office in North Carolina; and that the committee be instructed to include that opinion in their report.

Mr. Rich moved the following amendment which was adopted:

"Are any of the reconstruction acts as passed by Congress binding upon this State in so far as they declare who are or are not eligible to office in North-Carolina."

Mr. Smith from the committee to wait upon the Governor reported that the Governor would deliver his Inaugural address before both Houses, and requested the Senate to proceed to the stand.

The Senate took a recess—and after hearing the address of the Governor, re-assembled in the Senate Chamber.

Pending the motion of Mr. Robbins, the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

House of Representative.

SATURDAY, July 4, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Warrick.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with

Mr. Sinclair offered the following resolution;

WHEREAS, Public rumor charges a gentleman occupying a high judicial position on the bench of the Superior Court of this State with conduct in the public streets of this City and other places, which is deemed highly offensive to good morals and degrading to the ermine of the bench

Therefore Resolved, &c., That a committee consisting of five members, be appointed to investigate the truth of these rumors and report thereon at an early day, in order that such action may be had in the premises as may comport with the dignity of the body and the time-honored purity of the bench of the State."

Mr. Rowman moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Sinclair called for the yeas and nays which called being sustained, the House refused to lay upon the table—yeas 10; nays 64.

Mr. Harris of Wake, was opposed to the resolution in its present form, and thought it beneath the dignity of the House to proceed in a matter of such grave importance on mere rumor. He was willing however, to investigate, if the matter was properly brought before the body.

Mr. Sinclair urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Estes rose to a point of order. The gentleman referred to in the resolution had not qualified as a Judge; he therefore, held that the resolution was out of order.

The Speaker sustained the point, taken by Mr. Estes—Mr. Abbott in the Chair.

The resolution was withdrawn and again renewed by Mr. Sinclair, he having learned that the gentleman had qualified, &c.,

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolution be posponed until Monday next. Carried.

Mr. Ashworth on the part of the committee of arrangments reported recommending that the two Houses adjourn to the platform in the Capitol Square to hear the Inaugural Address of Gov. Holden: that the principle officers of the two Houses escort the Governor thereto, and that the door keepers act as Marshals on the occasion.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, House adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

Senate.

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock. President in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bronson, of this city.

Mr. Galloway introduced the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Senate to be joined by four members of the House of Representatives, be appointed to consider and report at an early day on the subject of the removal of political disibilities from certain citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. Burns introduced a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the condition of the Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Lies over.

Mr. Robbins offered a substitute for his motion of Saturday last requiring the committee on investigation to ask the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upon certain questions. Lost.

The question recurred on the original motion as amended by Mr. Rich.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon motion of Mr. Robbins, and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Robbins, Wynne, Winstead—9

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Legg, Lassiter, Lonz, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith Sheffner, Sweet, White, Welker. Wilson—31.

The motion was lost.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting Engrossed Bill, entitled "an Act to provide for the qualification of certain officers, recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina,

The bill was read the first time.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting the report of the Committee on joint rules, for the government of intercourse between the two Houses.

The rules were adopted,

The resolution of Mr. Galloway relative to frauds in the election in Caswell County was taken up and passed.

House bill, No. 1, in relation to the bond of the Public Treasurer was taken up and passed, and a message was transmitted to the House of Representatives informing that body of the passage of the same,

The resolutions of Mr. Robbins, declaring the Constitutional Amendment of no force or effect in North Carolina, were taken up, and after being discussed by Mr. Robbins in favor of the resolutions, and Messrs. Blythe Welker, and Galloway against them, Mr. Barrow called for the previous question.

The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon motion of Mr. Robins and resulted yeas 8, nays 33.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Beasley, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Legg, Lassiter, Lonz, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Hich, Respass, Richardson, Smith Sheffner Sweet, White, Wynne Welker.

The resolutions were rejected.

Mr. Brogden introduced the following resolutions which was adopted;

Resolved, That message be sent to the House of Representatives proposing to print 500 copies of the Inaugural address of Gov. W. W. Holden, delivered on the 4th July, as in our opinion it should be extensively circulated among the people in every County of the State.

Resolved, That the remarks delivered by Judge Edwin G. Reade, and Tod R. Caldwell, President of the Senate, be published with the Inaugural address of the Governor,

The resolutions were sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Robbins was granted leave of absence on account of the illness of his family.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, the Senate took a recess until four o'clock.

RECESS.

The Senate assembled at 4 o'clock.

Mr Hayes moved that the rules be suspended, and that House bill entitled "an Act to provide for the qualifications of officers recently elected under the Constitution of the North Carolina," be taken up, and put on its second reading.

The motion was lost, and on motion of Mr. Robbins, the bill was referred to the following committee, appointed by the President: Robbins, Sweet, Barrow, Winstead and Sheffner.

The committee on rules reported, and after an amendment offered by Mr. Robbins, striking out the previous question as second order of business, and making it the last order of business, the rules were read, adopted by sections, and then as a whole.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution providing for the printing of the rules, which passed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting the Senate Resolution to print the Inaugural Address of the Governor, and other matter, with amendment, making the number of copies ten thousand.

A motion of Mr. Rich to concur, was lost and a message was transmitted to the House of Representatives notifying that body of the same.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting a bill entitled "a bill to Amend the Charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company." Read first time.

A message was received from the House transmitting House bill No. 2. "A bill to provide for the holding of a special term of the Supreme Court of Caswell County."—Read first time.

Several members gave notice of the future introduction of bills.

On motion of Mr. Barrow the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House of Representative.

EVENING SESSION.

Monday, July 6, 1868

The House was called to order at 4 o'clock by the Speaker.

Mr. Estes, presented a petition from J. T. Grier of Mecklenburg.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting resolutions proposing to print for each member of the General Assembly 50 copies of the Inaugural Address of the Governor, delivered on the 4th inst., accompanied with the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor and of Judge Reade, and asking the concurrence of the House in the same.

Some debate sprung up as to the propriety of making an appropriation for the printing of the remarks of Judge Read, when

Mr. Abbott moved to amend by striking out 50 copies for each member, and insert 10,000 copies.

Mr. Proctor moved to amend by inserting also the remarks of Attorney General Coleman. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Abbott was then put and carried, and the resolutions as amended was adopted, and the Senate ordered to be so informed,

The Senate, by message, asked the concurrence of the House in the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Representatives concurring, that the military authories be respectfully requested to forward to the General Assembly of North-Carolina the papers in the case or the alleged frauds in the election in Caswell County.

Mr. Hodnett said he held a certificate of election signed by Gen. Canby, as the result of a trial before a military commission instituted by the General; and that the resolution proposed to put him on a second trial. If the subject was again investigated, he wanted to be tried by the law of the State, which entitled him to thirty day's notice.

Mr. Durham said that the papers called for by the resolution would not be received as evidence by any civil court in the State.—The Constitution continued in force all laws of the State until legally altered. He insisted that members would violate their oaths by going contrary to the law continued in force by the Constitution which they all had sworn to support. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, but, by request, withdrew the motion.

Mr. Abbott thought the testimony taken by the military was legitimate. The history of the three years past of military rule could not be ignored. The admission of such testimony did not prevent Mr. Hodnett from introducing other evidence, if he had any to offer. He read an order of Gen. Canby, alluding to the alleged frauds in Caswell County.

The passage of the resolution was urged by Messrs. Downing, Seymour, Justice, of Rutherford, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Bowman, Argo and Pou.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, offered an amendment by adding the words "and all other evidence pertaining to similar cases in counties in this State."

Mr. Estes moved to amend by referring the whole matter to the committee on privileges and elections.

Legislature of North Carolina.

Senate.

THURSDAY, July 2d, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. The President in the Chair.

The Journal of Wednesday was read, corrected and approved.

The roll of absent members was called—None answering.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Carteret, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, Mr. T. A. Byrnes was placed in nomination.

On motion, T. A. Byrnes was declared Principal Secretary by acclamation.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the Senate proceeded to the election of an Assitant Secretary.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, nominated Mr. Logan Harris.

On motion, Mr. Harris was declared Assistant Secretary by acclamation.

The Secretaries elect, were sworn by R. P. Dick one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of Principal and Assistant Doorkeepers.

The names of J. T. Ball and Lee Couch were put in nomination.

The roll was called, resulting in the unanimous election of Mr. Ball.

Mr. Turner, of Orange, addressed the Chair.

The President refused to recognise him as a member of the Senate, inasmuch as his political disabilities imposed by the Constitutional Amendment, known as Article XIV, have not been removed.

Mr. Robbins appealed from the decision of the President. The yeas and nays were called and the President sustained.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, nominated Francis W. Gibble, as Assistant Doorkeeper.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, Mr. Gibble was elected by acclamation.

A message was received from the House of Representatives informing the Senate of its organization and readiness for business.

A message was received from the House announcing the passage of a joint resolution raising a committee of five, three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate, to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and that the same is ready to receive any communication he may have to make.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, the Senate concurred in the joint resolution.

Mr. Jones, of Wake, moved to adopt the rules of order of the Legislature of 1866-'7 for the government of the Senate.

Mr. Rich moved to amend by substituting the rules of the Constitutional Convention of 1868. Adopted.

Mr. Robbins offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the credentials of the Senators elect which were laid upon the table yesterday, be now taken from the table, and that all of those Senators who present credentials properly authenticated, be allowed at once to qualify upon taking the oath prescribed in the constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Robbins moved a suspension of the rules.

The President decided that according to the rules adopted, the rules could not be suspended without one day's notice previously given.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, that the President appoint a Committee of five to investigate the credentials of the members laid on the table yesterday.

The motion prevailed

Mr. Robbins moved to reconsider the vote by which the rules of order were adopted. Lost.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Sweet, was on motion adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of two be appointed by the President to prepare a code of rules for the government of the Senate.

Mr. Barrow presented a preamble and resolution in relation to the adoption of the Constitutional amendment, known as the 14th article. Lies over.

Mr. Rich offered a substitute. Lies over.

The President announced the following committee on investigation: Messrs. C. S. Winstead, W. A. Moore, of Carteret D. J. Rich, W. M. Robbins and Wm. Barrow.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the credentials of members laid on the table yesterday were referred to this committee.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the following committee to wait upon the Governor: Messrs. Estes, Jarvis and Williamson.

The President announced Messrs. R. W. Lassiter and D. J. Rich as the Senate branch of the committee to wait upon the Governor.

A message was transmitted to the House informing that body of the same.

The following joint resolution introduced by Mr. Sweet, was adopted and transmitted to the House:

The House of Representatives concurring, that a joint committee to consist of two on the part of the Senate, and three on the part of the House be appointed to prepare a code of joint rules, for the government of the intercourse betweeen the two Houses.

Mr. Robins moved that the President of the Senate of North Carolina be required by this body to telegraph the Speaker of the House of Rpresentatives, and the President of the Senate of the United States, praying that the disabilities of all persons, elected to office in this State be removed.

Mr. Moore, of Carteret, moved to amend by inserting:

"Who support the Reconstruction Act of Congress."

Mr. Etheridge moved to amend the amendment by inserting the word "have," so as to make it read: "who have supported the Reconstruction Acts." Accepted.

On motion of Mr. Forkner, the whole matter was laid upon the table.

Mr. Barrow gave notice that he would move on to-morrow a suspension of the rules, to take up his resolutions relating to the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Lassiter from the Committee to wait upon the Governor, reported that the Governor would send in a Communication by 12½ o'clock.

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in the joint resolution on joint rules, announcing: Messrs. Abbott, Durham and Stilly, as committee on part of the House.

The President announced Messrs. W. H. S. Sweet and C. H. Brodgen as the Senate branch of that Committee.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting the message of the Governor; which was read and two hundred copies ordered to be printed, the House concurring.

Mr. Galloway moved to adjourn to 11 to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Robbins moved to adjourn to 10 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Colgroye moved to adjourn to 9 o'clock to-morrow. Lost.

Mr. Rich moved to adjourn to 4 o'clock this evening. Carried.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met accordingly to adjournment.

Mr. Barrow introduced two resolutions in relation to election of United States Senators. Lies over under rule.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, concurring in the Senate resolution to print two hundred copies of the Governor's message.

A message was received from the House of Representatives—transmitting the joint resolution ratifying the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Rich moved that the Senate concur. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Cook offered a substitute—and called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the amendment lost—yeas 20, nays 35.

The question recurred upon the original joint resolution, as transmitted from the House.

The yeas and nays were ordered and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barlow, Beasly, Bellamy, Brogden, Barns, Beeman, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall Hyman, Jones of Wake, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Mason, Rich, Respass, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet, White Winstead, Welker, Wilson.—35.

NAYS.—Messrs. Melchor, Robbins.—Nays 2.

The resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Rich, the Senate adjourned to to-morrow 11 o'clock.

House of Representatives.

RALEIGH, Thursday, July 2d, 1868.

The House was called to order at eleven o'clock, A. M. by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Ashley.

The Journal of the preceding day was read and approved.

Messrs. Rhodes, Blair and Justice, appeared and were sworn in.

Mr. Pou gave notice that he would, on to-morrow, (Friday) or on some subsequent day, introduce a joint resolution petitioning Congress to remove from all citizens of this State the political disabilities imposed by fourteenth article of the Constitution of the United States, &c.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, introduced the following resolution which was passed;

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of North Carolina, That a committee of seven, one from each Congressional District in this State, be appointed by the Speaker to consider a plan whereby immediate relief may be granted to the suffering poor and to the medium class of farmers who have not the means to finish their crops and to report to this body as soon as possible.

The Speaker appointed the following named members: First district, Mr. Stilley; second district, Mr. Ames; third district, Mr. Proctor; fourth district, Mr. Harris, of Wake; fifth district, Mr. Horney; sixth district, Mr. Ellis; seventh district, Mr. Bowman.

On motion of Mr. Estes, the House then took a recess until 12 o'clock, to await the organization of the Senate.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

The House was called to order.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to raise a joint Committee of five, (three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate,) to await upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Legislature, and its readiness to receive any communication he may have to make.

Also a message from the Senate informing the House that the Senate was organized, and ready for the transaction of business.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House was called to order at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Seymour wished to know if the joint resolution had been sent to the Senate.

The Chair replied that it had, and, as that body was just being assembled, he supposed that it would be heard from in a few minutes. After the lapse of some time,

Mr. Sinclair moved that the House adjourn until to-morrow 10 o'clock. Carried.

Senate

FRIDAY, July 3d, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock. The President in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Jones, of South-Carolina.

Mr. Wynne being absent yesterday on account of ill health, was allowed to record his vote in the affirmative on the passage of the Howard Amendment.

Mr. Robins presented the credentials of Mr. Orsborne, Senator from Mecklenburg.

The President ruled Mr. Orsborne was not entitled to take the oath of office, by reason of his being disqualified by the Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. Robbins appealed from the decision of the President.

The vote was taken, and the President sustained.

On motion of Mr. Colgrove the credentials of Mr. Orsborne was refered to the Committee on Investigation.

The following resolution introduced by Mr. Welker, was adopted

Resolved, The House of Representives concurring, that the General Assembly will be pleased to hear the proposed address of the Governor on the 4th of July ensuing, and that a committee of two on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House of Representives, be appointed to inform him of the act.

Mr. Galloway introduced a resolution requesting the military authorities to furnish the General Assembly with the papers concerning alleged frauds in the election in Caswell County.

Mr. Robbins introduced a series of joint resolutions declaring the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of North Carolina, without effect and force in the State. Lies over

Mr. Blythe introduced the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That his Excellency, W. W. Holden, Governor of North-Carolina, be requested to furnished members of the Senate with a copy of the Constitution of the North-Carolina, the ordinances of the Constitional Convention and all orders of Gen. Canby bearing upon the late election and organization of the State government.

Mr. Welker introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate procure a copy of the abstract of the late election returns, filed by Gen. Canby in the office of Secretary of State; and that two hundred copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Moore introduced a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Investigating committee to send for person and papers, and to administer oaths.

On motion of Mr. Robbins, it was ordered that ministers of the gospel be invited to open the proceedings of the Senate, with prayer every morning.

On motion of Mr. Lassiter, the doorkeeper under direction of the President, was order to procure a clock for the Senate.

The resolution of Mr. Barrow introduced yesterday in relation to U. S. Senators was taken up and laid on the table.

The resolution of Mr. Robbins relative to the credentials of members disqualified by the Constitutional amendment, was taken up.

Mr. Etheridge moved to lay on the table.

Mr. Welker moved to amend by laying on the table until the Investigating committee report.

The amendment was adopted, and the motion to lay upon the table prevailed.

The resolution of Mr. Barrow and Mr. Rich relative to the ratification of the Constitutional amendment, were laid upon the table. The amendment having passed yesterday.

Mr. Forkner moved to adjourn to 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Galloway moved to Amend saying 11 o'clock, Lost.

The motion of Mr. Forkner prevailed.

House of Representative.

RALEIGH, Friday, July 3, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Franklin, of the House.

Mr. Abbot presented a bill, providing for holding a special term of Court in Caldwell county. Lies over.

Mr. Stilley moved that the House proceed to the election of a Principal Doorkeeper.

Mr. Sinclair nominated Edgar Miller, for that position.

Mr. Argo nominated Mr. L. Couch of Orange.

The vote being taken resulted in the election of Miller by a vote of 60 to 27.

On motion of Mr. Leary the House went into the election of an Assistant Doorkeeper

Mr. Seymour nominated J. B. Abbott, of Craven.

Mr. Ellis placed in nomination the name of J. H. Ellis, of Randolph,

The ballot resulted in the election of Abbott, he having received 57 votes and Hill 26. They were both sworn in and entered upon the discharge of their duties.

Mr. Abbott, from the Joint Standing Committee on Rules, reported a set of rules for the regulation of intercourse between the two Houses. The report was adopted and ordered to be printed.

The same, from the Committee on Rules for the House, reported that they would submit a report shortly.

Mr. Argo moved that those members, who were not permitted to take their seats by Gen. Canby's order, be allowed now to come forward and qualify.

Mr. Argo said;

MR. SPEAKER:—I take it for granted, sir, that if it can be shown to this House that there is no authority for the further exclusion of those members elect to this branch of the General Assembly, there will be no opposition to their qualification and being allowed to take their seats. These gentlemen were requested to stand aside, on the ground that they were prohibited from taking their seats by Gen. Canby's order. That order, sir, was an appendage of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress, a part of the machinery through whose operation the reconstruction of the States was to be effected. Those Acts were enacted for a special purpose and for a limited time; that purpose has been accomplished, that time has expired. By limitation, therefore, both of purpose and time, the Acts have ceased to operate, the machinery has become useless and with it all its appendages. The government of the State is now regular, so far as the matter under consideration is concerned. The provisional system has passed away, is now no authority; and therefore affords no justification for the further exclusion of gentlemen, who are said to be excluded by the Howard Amendment.

If we refer to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, under which we are now acting, we find that every male citizen of the State above the age of twenty-one years is an elector and eligible to office. There is, therefore, no authority in the Constitution of the State for refusing to members duly elected, and presenting their credentials perpission to qualify and to take their seats. If, then, there is no authority either in the Acts of Congress or in the Constitution of the State to prevent their admission, the question, where is it to be found, next arises. Gentlemen of the opposite party answer in the Howard Amendment.

It is clear, sir, that the Howard Amendment is not yet law; and it will be obligatory upon us to respect it as law, only when it shall have been duly ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, or we shall have been officially notified thereof by the proclamation of the President of the United States. There is, then, no authority in the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States for further objection to the admission of those gentlemen.

I would say farther, Mr. Speaker, that if in the opinion of gentlemen of the opposite party, the members who are said to be under the "bar" are to be refused admission on that account, the time for considering the question of their exclusion has not yet arrived, nor will such consideration be proper until the notification shall have been received that the Howard Amendment is a part of the Constitution of the United States. I, therefore, insist upon the adoption of my motion.

Mr. Durham said that, to-day, North Carolina was a State in the Union, and a permanent government. Until yesterday afternoon, we were a Military District. To-day, Gen. Canty's authority ceased by the provisions of the Reconstruction Acts; and, as was stated by the gentlemen from Orange, there was no bar to any members under the new Constitution, from taking their seats. The time has come when military power has by law given away to civil authority, and, therefore, we demand, in the name of both law and justice, that all members be allowed to qualify. You, gentlemen, certainly cannot claim that any one is disqualified by a provison only in the prospective, and not really in the Constitution of the Federal Union, a member of which we are to-day. When the the 14th Article is ratified by the requisite majority of States, then it can only be claimed to disqualify any citizen of the United States Government.

Mr. Lillin said: We, on our side, are willing to admit, if it is more in consonance with the feelings of the opposition, that we are not acting under the Military, but under what is known as the Omnibus bill, which passed last month. (Here Mr. L. read the section.)

Mr. Ingram did not think the matter should be debated at present, as time should be given to maturely consider the matter.

Mr. Abbott concurred with Mr. Ingram, and asked Mr. Argo to withdraw his motion, and let it be referred to the joint standing Committee.

Mr. Argo refused, and Mr. Abbott was about to move to lay it on the table, when he withdrew it, at the request of Mr. Durham, who said that this was no party question; that there was a number of Republicans disqualified, and besides, if this strife is kept up, it will result most disastrously for the interests of the State. You, gentlemen, have a clear working majority of two thirds; you certainly cannot be afraid of a few Conservatives.

This is no party question; it is a civil one; and we fairly and justly claim our rights under the Constitution, when the State should resume its relations with the Federal government. Now those relations were resumed yesterday, on the adoption of the 14th article, and, therefore, military orders are now of no effect.

Mr. Abbott withdrew his former motion, and moved that the matter be referred to a special Committee of five. Carried.

Mr. Laflin moved that the 14th article be enrolled on parchment, signed by the Speaker and transmitted to the President of the Senate for his signature. Carried.

The Chair announced the following Committee, in accordance with Mr. Abbott's motion, viz: Messrs. Abbott, Durham, Argo, Bowman and Dixon.

Mr. Estes moved to take up House bill No. 1, "To provide for the qualification of certain officers, &c." Carried.

The bill was read in full, and, afterwards, put on its second reading, section by section.

After being amended in several particulars, the bill passed, under a suspension of the rules, its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate. The following is the bill:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE QUALIFICATION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS RECENTLY ELECTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

SECTION 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, That the Solicitors, Clerks of the Superior Courts, and Sheriffs, provided for in Article IV, of the Constitution of this State, shall qualify before a Judge of the Superior Court, or the County Commissioners, and file with the Register of Deeds the bonds required by existing laws of this State, said bonds having been first approved by said Judges of Superior Court or County Commissioners.

SEC. 2 That Coroners provided for in Article IV of the Constitution of this State, and the County commissioners, provided for in Article VII, shall qualify before any Magistrate or officer qualified to administer an oath.

SEC. 3. That all other County officers provided for in Article VII of the Constitution of this State, shall qualify before the Board of County Commissioners for each County.

SEC. 4. That all County officers required to give bonds, by the laws of this State, shall file their bonds with the Register of Deeds.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons holding offices of trust or profit in the State of North Carolina shall, immediately upon being relieved from office by the officers duly elected under the provisions of the Constitution of this State, turn over to the said officers, when duly qualified, all monies, books, papers, processes, executions, lists of taxes collected and uncollected, and all other written or printed matter which pertains to their offices respectively, who shall give receipt for the same.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any person now holding office, shall wilfully fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of section 5 of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars or more than five thousand dollars, or two years imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That if in any County there shall be no person authorized to administer an oath, it shall be competent for any one of the County Commissioners, who, having first been qualified before a Judge of the Superior Court of the District, to administer the oath to the remaining Commissioners.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That this act shall be in force from and after the date of its ratification.

Mr. Abbott presented a bill providing that a duplicate bond shall not be required of the Public Treasurer, before entering upon his duties.

The bill passed its several readings without opposition, and was ordered to be transmitted to the Senate. (Bill published hereafter.)

Mr. Laflin introduced a resolution, that Gen. Hincks be requested, by the Speaker of this House, to place in the hands of the Committee on Elections, when appointed, all papers taken by Capt. W. H. Doherty, Military Commissioner, in relation to the recent election in the county of Camden. Adopted.

On motion, the House adjourned until 10½ o'clock, to-morrow morning,

House of Representatives.

Monday, July 6th, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10½ o'clock, the Speaker in the chair.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Branson.

Journal of Friday and Saturday were read and approved.

Mr. B. D. Morrill, representative from Brunswick, appeared, and, after qualifying, took his seat.

Mr. Estes presented a memorial from Cooper Hutchins in reference to taxes paid in the County of Duplin. Ordered to be referred to the Committee on Claims, when such Committee shall have been appointed.

By Mr. Gunter, a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish each member of the House with a copy of the Constitution and also of the ordinances of the late Convention. Adopted.

By Mr. Hodgin, a resolution allowing and requesting the Committee, authorized by the Convention to prepare a code of practice and to codify the laws, to address the House in Committee of the whole. Adopted.

By Mr. Blair, a resolution postponing until November next the collection of taxes in Randolph County.

Mr. Hodnett moved to amend by adding Caswell County.

After some discussion, the resolution was was withdrawn.

By Mr. Abbott, a resolution authorizing and requesting the Governor to appoint a committee of three whose duty it shall be to examine into the management of the literary fund since 1860, and what disposition has been made of the funds thereof.

Mr. Durham opposed the resolution owing to the expense which its passage would entail upon the State. The committee on Education could furnish the information desired.

Mr. Abbott modified his resolution, so as to appoint a committee of three by the House, in which form the resolution passed.

By Mr. Sinclair, a bill entitled an act to change the method of electing judges of the several Superior Courts. [Provides for the election of the several judges by the electors in the districts in which they reside, instead of by the voters of the State at large.]

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, moved to lay the bill on the table.

Mr. Sinclair called for the ayes and nays, resulting in the refusal of the House to lay upon the table. Ayes 46; nays 50.

Mr. Abbott moved to refer the bill to the Judiciary committee hereafter to be appointed. Adopted.

Mr. Abbott called up his bill appointing a special term of the Superior Court in Caldwell county. The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed, and transmitted to the Senate.

By Mr. White, a bill providing for the relief of Sheriffs and their sureties. [Allows until January, 1869, for the collection of arrearages of taxes. The bill passed its second reading, and was ordered to lay over until to-morrow.

By Mr. McKinney, a bill amending the charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company. The bill passed its second and third readings. Ordered to be engrossed and transmitted to the Senate.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Mr. Sinclair's resolution to appoint a committee to investigate rumors in reference to one of the Judges was taken up.

The Chair suggested that the party be designated in deference to the other eleven Judges.

Mr. Sinclair supplied the name of Judge E. W. Jones.

Mr. Seymour said that there was reasons why the resolutions should not be acted upon to-day, and moved that it be postponed and made the special order for Thursday next. Adopted.

Mr. Abbott, from the committee on rules, said that the committee would report during the afternoon session; and moved that when the body adjourned it do so to 4 o'clock, P. M. Accordingly the House adjourned on motion of Mr. Downing.

Senate.

SATURDAY, July 4th, 1868.

The Senate met according to adjournment.

Prayer by Rev. G. W. Welker Senator from Guilford.

Mr. Winstead, chairman of the investigating committee reported favorably upon the credentials of the following Senator: J. W. Purdie, Joshua. Barnes, W. B. Richardson, Peter A. Wilson, W. M. Moore and W. L. Love,

The report was received and adopted, and the Senators sworn in by Chief Justice Pearson and took their seats.

The President announced the passage of the Constitutional amendment by both Houses of the General Assembly, and its ratification by the President of the Senate

A message was received from the House of Representatives concurring in the Senate resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and inform him that the Legislature was ready to hear his proposed address and appointing Messrs. Ashworth, Argo and Cherry as House branch of that committee.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting House Bill No. 2, in relation to the bond of the Public Treasurer.

Mr. Cook moved to lay the bill on the table and print.

Mr. Lassiter moved to refer to the committee on code commissioners.

The President decided that the Senate could not refer matter to other parties than Senators.

Mr. Lassiter withdrew his motion to refer.

The motion of Mr. Cook did not prevail.

Mr. Robbins moved that the investigating committee be required to ask the opinion of Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upon the following questions, to wit:

I. Whether the amendment to the federal constitution, entitled Article 14 has any validity yet as a part of that constitution, or has any force or effect in this time.

2. Whether the 3d section of the Omnibus Bill, so-called, is binding upon this State in so far as it declares who are or are not eligible to office in North Carolina; and that the committee be instructed to include that opinion in their report.

Mr. Rich moved the following amendment which was adopted:

"Are any of the reconstruction acts as passed by Congress binding upon this State in so far as they declare who are or are not eligible to office in North-Carolina."

Mr. Smith from the committee to wait upon the Governor reported that the Governor would deliver his Inaugural address before both Houses, and requested the Senate to proceed to the stand.

The Senate took a recess—and after hearing the address of the Governor, re-assembled in the Senate Chamber.

Pending the motion of Mr. Robbins, the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Monday.

House of Representative.

SATURDAY, July 4, 1868.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Warrick.

The reading of the Journal was dispensed with

Mr. Sinclair offered the following resolution;

WHEREAS, Public rumor charges a gentleman occupying a high judicial position on the bench of the Superior Court of this State with conduct in the public streets of this City and other places, which is deemed highly offensive to good morals and degrading to the ermine of the bench

Therefore Resolved, &c., That a committee consisting of five members, be appointed to investigate the truth of these rumors and report thereon at an early day, in order that such action may be had in the premises as may comport with the dignity of the body and the time-honored purity of the bench of the State."

Mr. Rowman moved that the resolution be laid upon the table.

Mr. Sinclair called for the yeas and nays which called being sustained, the House refused to lay upon the table—yeas 10; nays 64.

Mr. Harris of Wake, was opposed to the resolution in its present form, and thought it beneath the dignity of the House to proceed in a matter of such grave importance on mere rumor. He was willing however, to investigate, if the matter was properly brought before the body.

Mr. Sinclair urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Estes rose to a point of order. The gentleman referred to in the resolution had not qualified as a Judge; he therefore, held that the resolution was out of order.

The Speaker sustained the point, taken by Mr. Estes—Mr. Abbott in the Chair.

The resolution was withdrawn and again renewed by Mr. Sinclair, he having learned that the gentleman had qualified, &c.,

Mr. Seymour moved that the resolution be posponed until Monday next. Carried.

Mr. Ashworth on the part of the committee of arrangments reported recommending that the two Houses adjourn to the platform in the Capitol Square to hear the Inaugural Address of Gov. Holden: that the principle officers of the two Houses escort the Governor thereto, and that the door keepers act as Marshals on the occasion.—Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, House adjourned until Monday morning, 10 o'clock.

Senate.

MONDAY, July 6, 1868.

The Senate met at 10½ o'clock. President in the chair.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bronson, of this city.

Mr. Galloway introduced the following resolution, which lies over:

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Senate to be joined by four members of the House of Representatives, be appointed to consider and report at an early day on the subject of the removal of political disibilities from certain citizens of North Carolina.

Mr. Burns introduced a resolution appointing a committee to investigate the condition of the Office of Auditor of Public Accounts. Lies over.

Mr. Robbins offered a substitute for his motion of Saturday last requiring the committee on investigation to ask the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court of North Carolina upon certain questions. Lost.

The question recurred on the original motion as amended by Mr. Rich.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon motion of Mr. Robbins, and resulted as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Robbins, Wynne, Winstead—9

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith Shoffner, Sweet, White, Welker. Wilson—31.

The motion was lost.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting Engrossed Bill, entitled "an Act to provide for the qualification of certain officers, recently elected under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of North Carolina,

The bill was read the first time.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting the report of the Committee on joint rules, for the government of intercourse between the two Houses.

The rules were adopted,

The resolution of Mr. Galloway relative to frauds in the election in Caswell County was taken up and passed.

House bill, No. 1, in relation to the bond of the Public Treasurer was taken up and passed, and a message was transmitted to the House of Representatives informing that body of the passage of the same,

The resolutions of Mr. Robbins, declaring the Constitutional Amendment of no force or effect in North Carolina, were taken up, and after being discussed by Mr. Robbins in favor of the resolutions, and Messrs. Blythe Welker, and Galloway against them, Mr. Barrow called for the previous question.

The call was sustained.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon motion of Mr. Robins and resulted yeas 8, nays 33.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barnes, Beeman, Love, Melchor, Mason, Purdie, Wilson.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Bellamy, Brogden, Beasley, Burns, Blythe, Cook, Davis, Eaves, Etheridge, Eppes, Forkner, Galloway, Hayes, Harrington, Hall, Hyman, Legg, Lassiter, Long, Martindale, Moore of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Smith Shoffner Sweet, White, Wynne Welker.

The resolutions were rejected.

Mr. Brogden introduced the following resolutions which was adopted;

Resolved, That message be sent to the House of Representatives proposing to print 500 copies of the Inaugural address of Gov. W. W. Holden, delivered on the 4th July, as in our opinion it should be extensively circulated among the people in every County of the State.

Resolved, That the remarks delivered by Judge Edwin G. Reade, and Tod R. Caldwell, President of the Senate, be published with the Inaugural address of the Governor,

The resolutions were sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Mr. Robbins was granted leave of absence on account of the illness of his family.

On motion of Mr. Galloway, the Senate took a recess until four o'clock.

RECESS.

The Senate assembled at 4 o'clock.

Mr Hayes moved that the rules be suspended, and that House bill entitled "an Act to provide for the qualifications of officers recently elected under the Constitution of the North Carolina," be taken up, and put on its second reading.

The motion was lost, and on motion of Mr. Robbins, the bill was referred to the following committee, appointed by the President: Robbins, Sweet, Barrow, Winstead and Shoffner.

The committee on rules reported, and after an amendment offered by Mr. Robbins, striking out the previous question as second order of business, and making it the last order of business, the rules were read, adopted by sections, and then as a whole.

Mr. Welker introduced a resolution providing for the printing of the rules, which passed.

A message was received from the House of Representatives transmitting the Senate Resolution to print the Inaugural Address of the Governor, and other matter, with amendment, making the number of copies ten thousand.

A motion of Mr. Rich to concur, was lost and a message was transmitted to the House of Representatives notifying that body of the same.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, transmitting a bill entitled "a bill to Amend the Charter of the Davidson Copper Mining Company." Read first time.

A message was received from the House transmitting House bill No. 2. "A bill to provide for the holding of a special term of the Supreme Court of Caswell County."—Read first time.

Several members gave notice of the future introduction of bills.

On motion of Mr. Barrow the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

EVENING SESSION.

Monday, July 6, 1868

The House was called to order at 4 o'clock by the Speaker.

Mr. Estes, presented a petition from J. T. Grier of Mecklenburg.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting resolutions proposing to print for each member of the General Assembly 50 copies of the Inaugural Address of the Governor, delivered on the 4th inst., accompanied with the remarks of the Lieutenant Governor and of Judge Reade, and asking the concurrence of the House in the same.

Some debate sprung up as to the propriety of making an appropriation for the printing of the remarks of Judge Read, when

Mr. Abbott moved to amend by striking out 50 copies for each member, and insert 10,000 copies.

Mr. Proctor moved to amend by inserting also the remarks of Attorney General Coleman. Lost.

The amendment of Mr. Abbott was then put and carried, and the resolutions as amended was adopted, and the Senate ordered to be so informed.

The Senate, by message, asked the concurrence of the House in the following resolution:

Resolved, The House of Representatives concurring, that the military authories be respectfully requested to forward to the General Assembly of North-Carolina the papers in the case or the alleged frauds in the election in Caswell County.

Mr. Hodnett said he held a certificate of election signed by Gen. Canby, as the result of a trial before a military commission instituted by the General; and that the resolution proposed to put him on a second trial. If the subject was again investigated, he wanted to be tried by the law of the State, which entitled him to thirty day's notice.

Mr. Durham said that the papers called for by the resolution would not be received as evidence by any civil court in the State.—The Constitution continued in force all laws of the State until legally altered. He insisted that members would violate their oaths by going contrary to the law continued in force by the Constitution which they all had sworn to support. He moved to lay the resolution on the table, but, by request, withdrew the motion.

Mr. Abbott thought the testimony taken by the military was legitimate. The history of the three years past of military rule could not be ignored. The admission of such testimony did not prevent Mr. Hodnett from introducing other evidence, if he had any to offer. He read an order of Gen. Canby, alluding to the allegen frauds in Caswel County.

The passage of the resolution was urged by Messrs. Downing, Seymour, Justice, of Rutherford, and others, and opposed by Messrs. Bowman, Argo and Pou.

Mr. Harris, of Wake, offered an amendment by adding the words "and all other evidence pertaining to similar cases in counties in this State."

Mr. Estes moved to amend by referring the whole matter to the committee on privileges and elections.

Mr. Durham moved to lay the amendment of Mr. Estes on the table. Lost.

The amendment to refer was then put and lost.

Mr. Argo offered a substitute, but withdrew it.

Mr. Harris, of wake, thought the resolution regular, and in accordance with the action of Gen. Canby, who had not fully entered into the details of the fraud alleged. If the records of the election held by the military are to be set aside by the Legislature, what have we for our guide? All of the members hold their seats by commissions issued by military authority. If fraud has been perpetrated, and violence used to deter men from the polls, the t might be "unfinished business" mentioned by the General in his order. The evidence in the possession of the military would facilitate investigation, and save much time. He hoped the resolution would pass.

Mr. Davis moved that the amendment of Mr. Harris, of Wake, be laid upon the table. Lost.

Mr. Durham moved that the resolution be laid on the table, and called for the ayes and nays, which call being sustained, the House refused to lay upon the table. Ayes 31; nays 64.

The resolution as amended was then passed.

Mr. Abbott, from the committee on rules, reported. Ordered that 200 copies of the same be printed, with instructions that a copy be laid upon the desk of each member on to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the passage by that body of the House bill in relation to the bond of the Public Treasurer.

Also, Senate resolution proposing to print the usual number of Senate and joint rules, with marginal notes; which was ordered to lie over.

The Senate, by message, returned the amendment to print 10,000 copies of the Inaugural Address of the Governor, &c., with a refusal to concur.

Mr. Bowman moved that the house recede from its amendment. Carried.

Mr. Bowman gave notice that he would introduce a bill to change the name of the town site of "Davis" in Mitchell County to "Bakersville."

On motion, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Amnesty Proclamation.

Below we give the Proclamation of President Johnson declaring an amnesty to all persons engaged in the rebellion, except those who are now under indictments or convictions by the courts:

WHEREAS, In the month of July, A. D, 1861, in accepting the condition of civil war, which was brought about by insurrection and rebellion in several of the States which constitute the United States the two Houses of Congress did solemnly declare that the war was not waged on the part of the Government in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or establish institutions of the States, but only to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and that *as soon* as these objects should be accomplished, the war on the part of the government should cease; and whereas, the President of the United States has heretofore in the spirit of that declaration and with the view of securing for it complete effect and soforth, has issued several proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to persons who had been or were concerned in the aforesaid rebellion, which proclamations however were attended with prudential reservation and exceptions then deemed necessary and proper, and which proclamations were respectively issued on the 8th day of December, 1863; on the 26th day of March, 1864; on the 29th day of May, 1865; and on the 7th day of September 1867; and whereas, the said lamentable civil war has long since altogether ceased with an acknowledgement by all the States of the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and the government thereunder, and there no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend a renewal of the said civil war, or any foreign intervention, or any unlawful resistance by a portion of the people of the States; and whereas, it is desireable to reduce the standing army, and bring to a speedy termination military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, abridgement of freedom of speech, and the press, and suspensions of the privelege of *habeas corpus* and the right of trial by jury, such encroachments upon our free institutions in times of peace being dangerous to public liberty, incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican form of government, and exhaustive of the national resources; and whereas, it is believed that amnesty and pardon will tend to secure a complete and universal establishment and prevalence of municipal law and order in conformity with the Constitution of the United States, and to remove all apprehences or presumptions of a retaliatory of vindictive policy on the part of the Government attended by unnecessary disqualifications, pains, penalties, confiscations and disfranchisements, and on contrary, to promote and procure complete fraternal reconciliation among the whole people, with due submission to the Constitution and laws.

New, therefore be it known, that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do by virtue of the Constitution and in the name of the people of the United States, hereby proclaim and declare, unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person, who directly or indirectly, participated in the late insurrection or rebellion, excepting such person or persons, as may be under presentment or indictment in any Court of the United States having competent jurisdiction, upon a charge of treason or other felony, a full pardon and amnesty for the offence of treason against the United States, or of adhering to her enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves, and except, also, as to any property of which any person may have been legally divested under the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Done in the city of Washington, the Fourth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Sect'y of State.

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER, Editor.

R. W. LOGAN, Associate Editor. *

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

Thursday, July 11, 1868.

Agents.

The following named gentlemen are hereby authorized to act as agents for the STAR, to receive and receipt for subscriptions, advertising, &c:

S. M. Pettingill & Co.—37 Park Row, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, Mass.
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N. B. HAMPTON, Polk County, N. C.
R. S. ABRAMS, Columbus, "
JAS. H. DUNCAN, Marion, "
W. A. MCCALL, North Cove, "
A. W. SULLENS, Spruce Pine, Mitchell co.
REV. WM. LOGAN, Chimney Rock.
J. E. MCFARLAND, Duncans Creek.

PREMIUMS.

To any Person who will send us a Club for the STAR of 3 Subscribers with $6, we will give a Copy of the **Working Farmer,** *1 Year, price* $1 50.

For 5 Subscribers and $10, we will give a Copy of the **Church Union,** *1 year, Price* $2 50.

For 6 Subscribers and $12, we will give a Copy of the **National Freemason,** *1 Year, price* $4 00.

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FOR PRESIDENT

GEN. U. S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

HON. SCHUYLER COLFAX,

OF INDIANA.

The Star for the Campaign.

We offer the STAR from the 1st of July to the 15th of November, as a Campaign Paper, at the low rates of 75 cents per single copy, or to Clubs of not less than 10 names 50 cents per copy—*cash in advance.*

CAMPAIGN BADGES.—We have just received from the manufacturer, B. W. Hithcock, 98 Spring Street, New York, a nice lot of GRANT and COLFAX, Pins, &c., which we will sell at manufacturers prices. Call and see them at our office.

☞ Absence of the editor, last week, and indisposition, this week, will account for scarcety of Editorial matter in this and our last issue.

CHEESE.—Messrs J. A. MILLER & Co, have on hand a lot of Elk Mountain Cheese, also will receive a full stock of New Goods this week.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Messrs. Jones, Dewees, and French, three of the members elect from this State to Congress, presented their credentials and were sworn in a few days since.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.—Hon. HORACE SEYMOUR, of New York, was Nominated for President, and Gen. FRANK P. BLAIR, of Missouri, for Vice President, at the New York Convention.

We predict that they will be defeated by larger majorities than any two men ever were, for the same offices.

READING CLERK OF THE SENATE.—By reference to the proceedings, which will be found in our paper, it will be seen that our accomplished young friend and fellow citizen J. C. L. HARRIS, has been elected Reading clerk of the Senate. We believe from observation that no better selection could have been made in the State.

A CORRECTION.—In our issue of 23d of June in an article headed "The Legislature" we stated that we were informed that Chief Justice Pearson held the view that the Legislature was elected for four instead of two years, he informs us that he has expressed no opinion about the matter, we make the correction, and will say that we were led into the error by a friend who had no intention of misrepresenting Judge Pearson. We are still of the opinion that the members of the Legislature will hold over till 1872.

New Advertisements.

Messrs. J. BUXBAUM, & Co., are selling off at cost a large and selected stock of goods, and we hope our friends and merchants when visiting Charlotte will give them a call.

Messrs. WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS also presents their advertisement to the readers of the STAR. They are so well known to our merchants that all that is necesary to say is that they have a good stock of goods, on hand.

Married

At the residence of the bride's father, in Yancey County, on Sunday, 5th inst., by Rev. S. S. Grant, Mr. A. J. ROBERTS, E-q., of Burnsville, to Miss VIRGINIA WHITTINGTON, daughter of Dr. B. B. Whittington.

In the Union.

We are glad to be able to announce that the State of North Carolina is once more in the Union, we have had a long hard struggle to accomplish this much desired object, and at last through the agency of Republican Convention and Legislature, have succeeded. On Thursday, the second instant both Houses of the General Assembly passed by overwhelming majorities the Howard Amendment, which was the finishing touch to restoration.—We were present the passage of the amendment in the Senate and were much pleased at the remarks of Messrs. Blythe, of Henderson, and Welker, of Guilford, upon amendment they both made telling speeches in favor of its adoption, the truth is there was but little opposition to it in the Senate. Mr. Robins, a Conservative from Rowan, made a little sickly speech in opposition but it was only a rehash of Zeb's doctrine of eating dirt, voting under duress &c., it only proved a smile of contempt, and he cowed under Mr. Blythe's remarks like a whipped spaniel.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Star.

Be it Resolved by the Harmony Grove Counsel of the U. L. A. in Counsel assembled: That A. J. Coe J. D. Pyatt, C. F. Pyatt, James Pyatt, James M. Simmons, P. P. Price, L. L. Walker, Jerry Walker, are hereby expelled from this Counsel for open violation of their solemn obligation, and that we do warn our Union Bretheren everywhere to be watchful of them for they are treacherous and do not stand on a solemn obligation.—Also William Moffit, and John Moffit, for declaring through a rebel sheet that they are unconnected in any way to the Republican party.

Resolved 2, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Rutherford *Star* for publication with a request that the Raleigh *Standard* copy.

A. W. MCCANLESS, Secty,

For the Star.

At a regular meeting of Piedmont Council U. L. A., held July the 10th, 1868, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS we believe that the safety and prosperity of the Country depends upon the success of the Republican Party, therefore.

Resolved, That we endorse the nomination of Grant and Colfax for President and Vice President of the United States of America.

Resolved, That we fully and heartily endorse the platform of the Republican Party, as adopted at the Convention lately held at Chicago.

A. P. HOLLIFIELD, Prest.
G. M. BIGGERSTAFF, Secty.

Important Telegram from Gen. Canby.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 3rd, 1868.

To his Excellency, W. W. HOLDEN, *Governor of North Carolina:*

Your telegram announcing the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of North Carolina has been received, and instructions will be sent to day to the military commanders in North Carolina to abstain from the exercises of any authority under the reconstruction laws, except to close up unfinished business, and not to interfere in any civil matter unless the execution of the law of June 25th, 1868, should be obstructed by unlawful or forcible opposition to the inauguration of the State Government.

The Railroad appointments made by Governor Worth have been annulled.

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Maj. Cen. Commanding.

Governor's Message.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C.,
RALEIGH, July 2d, 1868.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Allow me to congratulate you on the auspicious circumstances under which you have assembled. Our heartfelt gratitude is due to Almighty God for the suppression of the Rebellion, the preservation of the Union, the just and liberal principles on which it has been reconstructed, and the assurance that we have of future peace and tranquility. The first business to be performed by the Legislature will be the ratification of the amendment to Constitution of the United States, known as the 14th Article, proposed by the 39th Congress. I respectfully recommend the immediate ratification of this Article.

By an Act of Congress, approved July 25th, 1866, it is provided that "the Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected to represent said State in Congress, shall on the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization thereof proceed to elect a Senator in Congress in the place of such Senator so going out of office." There are two vacancies to be filled by this Legislature. One of the terms to be thus filled will expire on the 4th of March, 1871, and the other on the 4th of March, 1873.

If it should be the pleasure of the General Assembly, I propose to address the body on Saturday next, the 4th day of July. During your session, gentlemen, it will afford me pleasure to communicate to you any information within the scope of my power, and to make such suggestions from time to time as may seem to be expedient and proper.

Very Respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN.

Loss of Memory.—An orator, who had raised his audience to a great height by his lofty soarings, exclaimed, "I will now close in the beautiful and expressive language of a poet—I forgot his name—and—and I forgot what he said; too."

☞ Show us a "carpet-bagger" and we will show you a supporter of Grant and Colfax.—*N. Y. World.*

Show us a bushwhacker, an unreconstructed rebel, a Northern Copperhead that "thanked God for Confederate victories," and we will show you a supporter of whatever the devil or the Democratic party nominates.—*Steubenville Herald.*

An old Democrat on Grant.

Hon. Isaac N. Morris, an old and influential Democrat of Quincy, Ill., made a long and able speech lately in favor of Grant and Colfax. The conclusion of it was as follows:

If you ask me to forget the rebellion—if you ask me to blot out from my recollection the memory of the five hundred thousand brave patriots who died that their country might live, some of whose graves you have been strewing affectionately to day with flowers, sweet emblems of gratitude—if you ask me to shut my eyes to the widows, and orphans, and maimed soldiers left by the late war—if you ask me to assist in restoring to power treason and traitors or their auxiliaries—if you ask me to embrace men whose hands are stained with the precious blood of our fallen heroes, and who only wait for a favorable opportunity to overthrow the Government, I tell you frankly I am not with you in that.

If you ask me to lift my voice against the great captain to whom we are more indebted for our preservation as a nation than to any other living man, and who has written his principles with the point of his sword on the national records, and enstamped his fidelity to liberty on the national heart, I tell you plainly, I cannot do that. I claim to have some little gratitude left. The ensuing four years will, in my judgment, be the most dangerous and eventful in our history, and we must have one at the head of the Government who will be equal to the emergency or we will sink under the weight of a crushing revolution. No tremulous hand must be at the helm; no politician who will seek only his own interest at the expense of national security. I need hardly add that, if I live until November and can reach the polls, appealing to the God of Hosts for the rectitude of my intentions, and believing I shall be serving the best interests of humanity and my country—believing there is a necessity which rises far above conventional platforms, and party demands, requiring every patriotic citizen to do his duty—I shall cast my vote, Democrat though I have always been, for the incorruptible patriot, the best judge of character, and the best thinker I know in the United States, Ulysses S. Grant; and go thou and do likewise, counting it a great privilege.

A TERRIBLE SNAKE STORY.—A snake charmer while trying to charm a rattlesnake at White Sulphur Springs, Va., was bitten by the reptile in three places. He drank a quart of whiskey, but in a short time his limbs began to swell, and he was in intense pain. He called eagerly for the snake. As it was brought to him he caught it by the back of the neck with his teeth, bit off his head, spit it on the floor and eat and swallowed some four inches of the snake's body. Whether his idea was to cure like by like; whether he was delirious, or whether his own nature had become so thoroughly impregnated with the snake nature that he was merily satisfying snake vengeance, it is impossible to say. He flung himself on the ground as soon as he had ceased devouring the snake flesh, and writhed and wriggled along the floor unaided by arms and legs, after the manner of a crawling reptile. He was drenched with whiskey, but too late—he died in 24 hours.

COMMERCIAL.

Rutherfordton Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
J. A. MILLER & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

BACON	18@25
BEEF, nett	6@8
BUTTER	15@20
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	33@40
CASTINGS	8@10
COFFEE	33
CORN	100
COTTON	15@18
" CLOTH	16½@25
" YARN	240
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@8 8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	15@16½
IRON	7½@8
JANES, wool	40@15
LARD	18@20
MEAL per bu	100
NAILS	10
PEAS	100
POTATOES, Irish	50
" sweet, none in market,	
RAGS	3
RICE	16½@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@1 75
ROPE	25@40
SALT, per sack $5.00	per lb 3
SUGAR	16½@25
SPTS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per lb	$2 00@$2 50

Number of Pounds to a Bushel.

Of Wheat	60 Pounds
Of Shelled Corn	56 do
Of Corn on the Cob	70 do
Of Rye	56 do
Of Oats	36 do
Of Barley	40 do
Of Potatoes	60 do
Of Bran	20 do
Of Clover Seed	60 do
Of Timothy Seed	45 do
Of Flax Seed	45 do
Of Hemp Seed	44 do
Of Buckwheat	52 do
Of Blue Grass	54 do
Of Castor Bean	46 do
Of Dried Peaches	33 do
Of Dried Apples	24 do
Of Onions	57 do
Of Salt	50 do

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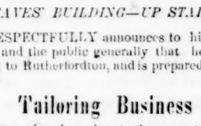
je 2–tf. 18

DR. B. H. PADGETT,



RESIDENT DENTIST,

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C

CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS Profession in all its branches, and upon the latest improved plans.

TERMS, *strictly cash.*

je 2—tf. 18

R. M. ROBINSON,
FASHIONABLE

TAILOR.

(EAVES' BUILDING—UP STAIRS.)

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally that he has returned to Rutherfordton, and is prepared to carry on the

Tailoring Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and most

FASHIONABLE

style.

Thankful for past favors he would ask for a continuance of the same

TERMS—Cash or Country Produce.

DR. J. W. HARRIS,

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION to all Professional calls, and hopes to merit a continuance of his long established practice.

☞ Has constantly on hand a fine supply of PURE DRUGS at his office in Rutherfordton,

je 2–tf. 18

Flour! Flour!!

2000 LBS of FINE FLOUR, as cheap as can be bought elsewhere, for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

je 9–tf. 19

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of J. V. WILKERSON & CO., are hereby notified that unless they call and settle their accounts within ten days that the accounts will be placed in the hand of an Officer for collection.

J. V. WILKERSON.

jy. 7–2t. 21

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOUSE
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Have now in store one of the largest stocks of Goods ever brought to this market. It cost six bales of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Clothing, &c.

BOOTS and SHOES in large quantities and at the LOWEST cash PRICES.

☞ Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock of Goods. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, they promise to do all in their power to give satisfaction to customers.

Millinery and Dress-Making.

A separate department is devoted to Millinery and Dress-making, where the Ladies can have work done promptly and to the latest styles.

WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS.
Between the two Drug Stores.

jy 14–tf.

SELLING OFF
AT COST.

BARGAINS
BY
J. BUXBAUM & CO.
Two Doors from Court House.
Charlotte, N. C.

IN order to make a change in our business, we are determined to sell our whole stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING
BOOTS, SHOES HATS & CAPS.
YANKEE NOTIONS!
GROCERIES,
AND OTHER ARTICLES
Too Numerous to Mention,
AT AND
BELOW COST.

All those wishing to buy Goods will find that they can buy them CHEAP, as we want to close the stock out by the 1st of August,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

will find this a rare opportunity to get GOODS CHEAP and they will please take notice and govern themselves according.

jy 14–6m. 24

Saddles.

A LOT OF NICE SADDLES for sale by J. A. MILLER & CO.

je 15,–tf 20

RUTHERFORDTON.

The Star

JOB OFFICE.

WE would respectfully announce to the public that we have one of the most COMPLETE JOB OFFICES in Western North Carolina and can execute with

Neatness and Dispatch,

and at prices to suit the times, any kind of a JOB from the largest

POSTER

to the smallest size

BUSINESS CARD,

We have just ordered from Baltimore a lot of

FINE PAPER

for BLANKS &c., and a lot of

CARDS

for business men.

Merchants and others needing anything of the kind should give us a call as we are sure that with our Office of over

FIFTY VARIETIES

OF

PLAIN & FANCY

TYPE

we can suit their varied tastes.

BLANKS! BLANKS!

We shall keep on hand or will print to order any and every kind of

LEGAL BLANKS,

and shall be pleased to receive orders from the adjoining Counties for any Blanks needed.

J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

THE RUTHERFORD STAR.

NEW GOODS!!

NEW GOODS.

JAS. A. MILLER & CO.,

BEG leave to say to their friends and the public generally that they have just received

From Baltimore,

a large and varied stock of

DRY GOODS,

such as Mens' wear, Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., &c.

BOOTS and SHOES,

HATS and CAPS

HARDWARE, GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, and in fact everything usually found in a

RETAIL STORE.

Give us a call and we will be pleased to show you our GOODS and tell you our prices which we are confident will give satisfaction.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods.

je 2.–tf. 18

NEW YORK CITY.

BOOK CANVASSERS
WANTED
FOR
HANDWRITING OF GOD.

50,000 Copies Sold Within a Year!

This Book is doing more to confirm faith in the Word of God, refute Scepticism, and establish the Kingdom of Christ, than any other work published.

It is the best subscription book before the Christian world. Good Agents take from fifteen to twenty-five names a day. The people are eager for the book.

We offer better Inducements to Agents and Subscribers than any other Publishers.

A copy given to Pastors. For conditions, address

J. W. GOODSPEED & CO.,
37 Park Row, New York.
And 148 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

2s–3m. [A.A.A.] 21

THE GREAT
MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
481—Broadway—481.
CHARLES M. TREMAINE,
Successor to Horace Waters in the Musical Department,
Publisher and Dealer in
Sheet Music and Music Books.

One of the largest stocks of Music Merchandise in the United States: the best Italian and German Strings, Musical Instruments, &c., wholesale and retail. New Music issued daily. Teachers, Seminaries, Schools, and the Trade liberally dealt with, and all orders promptly attended to.

The following are some of the latest issues:

Champagne Charlie, Song and Galop, each, 30c.
Day by Day, Song, William R. Dennster, 40c,
Soldier's Prayer, Bass Song, by Dunbar, 35c.

INSTRUMENTAL.

Murmurs Eolien, Willie Pape, 80c
Lightning Polka, A. H. Pease, 20c

Also New Songs, Waltzes, Polkas, &c., from the new comic opera, "La Belle Helene."

2s–3m. [A.A.A.] 21

GRANT & COLFAX
BADGES & MEDALS.

FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES of ELEGANT CAMPAIGN BADGES, MEDALS and PINS now ready—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE—and now is the time to make money. Assorted lot as samples sent, post paid, on receipt of $2 a dozen.

Also, WELLS ILLUSTRATED HAND BOOK—a complete compendium of the Political History of the country from the original formation of the Government to the present time, an invaluable book for reference, Price.....25cts.

Also, The Peoples' Edition, Lives of GRANT and COLFAX. Price.....25cts.

Also, GRANT AND COLFAX SONGSTER sent free on receipt of price.....15cts.

Also, all the Novelties and everything in the Campaign line.

For the Right Goods at the Right Prices send to Headquarters. Send for descriptive catalogue. Address

B. W. HITHCOCK,
Publisher and Manufacturer of Campaign Goods.
98 Spring Street, New York.

je 30–5t. 22.

AGENTS WANTED.

ALL Agents who propose to sell, and all parties who propose to buy a life of Gen. Grant, should understand, that the PERSONAL HISTORY OF

General Grant,

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON, Author of *'Field, Dungeon & Escape,' & 'Beyond the Mississippi,'*

was written with the sanction of the Illustrious General, and is the only fully authentic and authorized Biography of him, and will contain a mass of important and interesting matter *no other book has or can obtain,* fac-similes of the *Unconditional Surrender* and other letters and documents from President Lincoln, Generals Grant, Buckner, Lee and others, from originals entrusted to the author, and matters of the highest importance, relating to the civil government since the war, never made public.

25 Full Page Engravings,

and an elegant Steel Plate Engraving and condensed life of

Schuyler Colfax.

The Author is widely known as one of the most truthful as well as brilliant writers. He was with General during most of his Western Campaigns, and as a Journalist writing from *"Headquarters in the Field"* was one of his earliest supporters. He writes from personal observations and from material gathered from channels opened to him by

GEN. GRANT

and his friends. Its contents will prove its superiority over all others. Don't sell or buy an inferior work. Look at this first.

Complete 1st of June and will contain engravings of the Chicago Convention. Circulars sent and highest commissions paid. Address,

AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Hartford, Ct.

je. 30–4t. 22.

J. H. JOHNSON & ROBINSON,
Watchmakers and Jewellers,
150 Bowery, New York.

Agents for the AMERICAN WATCH CO., and first class SWISS and ENGLISH WATCHES. Diamonds bought and sold. Silver Ware in great variety. Plated ware of our own manufacture. Fine Jewelry of every description. Articles sent to all parts of the country free of expense.

The Best Silver Watch in the Country for $30.

SILVER AMERICAN WATCHES,
$40, $45, $50, $60, $85.
LADIES' GOLD SWISS WATCHES,
$55, $70, $90, $100, $140.
GENTS' GOLD WATCHES, $85 to $200.

2s–1y. [A.A.A.] 21

ARTHUR'S
HOME MAGAZINE

EDITED BY T. S. ARTHUR
AND
VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

A new serial by Miss V. F. Townsend, entitled "THE HOLLANDS," will be commenced in the January number. Also, a new series of Temperance Stories by the author of "TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM." The first of these Temperance Stories, called "THE SON OF MY FRIEND," will open the January number.

TERMS: $2 a year in advance, 3 copies for $5, 4 copies for $6, 8 copies and one to getter up of club, $12, 15 copies and one to getter up of club, $20.

Children's Hour and Home Magazine $2 50 a year. Godey's Lady's Book and Home Magazine, $4 a year.

☞ Specimen Numbers 15 cents. Address

T. S. ARTHUR,
809 and 811 Chestnut St. Philadelphia

POETS CORNER,

WEARY.

BY CONSTANCE BRUCE,

Weary of living, so weary,
Longing to lie down and die,
To find rest, oh sad heart and dreary!
The end of the pilgrimage nigh.

Weary, so weary of wishing
For a form that is gone from my sight,
For a voice, that is hushed to me ever,
For eyes that to me were so bright.

For a hand to be laid on my forehead,
A glimpse of the golden brown hair,
For a step, that to me was sweet music,
And a brow, that was noble and fair.

Weary, so weary of waiting,
Waiting for sympathy sweet;
For something to love and to love me,
And pleasures that are not so fleet.

Tired, so tired of drifting
Adown the dark stream of life;
Tired of breasting the billows,
The billows of toil, and of strife.

Wishing, and waiting so sadly,
For love that was sweetest, and best,
Willing to die, oh so gladly!
If that would bring quiet, and rest.

To The Andy-ite Democracy.

BY W. C. WENDELL.

Grant, the hero's on the course;
Match him, match him,
Democrats from any source;
Match him if you can.
You are sure to meet the wall,
In the vote the coming fall—
Grant is bound to beat you all,
Match him if you can.

"See, the conquering hero comes,"
Match him, match him;
Sound your trumpet, beat your drums,
Match him if you can.
Unpretending, full revealed,
Firm as on the battle-field—
"Forward, boys, we'll never yield,"
Match him if you can.

"Peace," surrounds our candidate,
Match him, match him;
"Hope," is knocking at the gate,
Match him if you can.
Choose from Democratic "star"
Heroes of the tripe bars—
We present the "Son of Mars"—
Match him if you can.

"Boys in blue" the challenge fling,
Match him, match him;
Echo makes the welkin ring,
"Match him if you can."
Crippled by the rebel's hate,
Taunted in a Northern State,
They present a candidate,
Match him if you can.

Grant's the man to "fight it out,"
Match him, match him;
He will put the foe to rout,
Match him if you can,
Grant is on a mission bent
To the White House from the tent—
Grant shall be our next President,
Match him if you can.

CLIPPINGS.

☞ A lazy fellow, lying down on the grass, said, "Oh, I do wish that this was called work, and well paid!"

☞ An editor out West gives notice that "there will be no paper this week, as his wife is using his scissors to halfsole his cassimeres."

☞ "Shacob, do you know what for we call our boy Hans?" "Do not really."—"Well, I tell you ter reason we call our boy Hans; dat ish his name."

☞ A Western editor in response to a subscriber who grumbles that his morning paper is always intolerably damp, says: "That's because there is so much due on it.

☞ The arm of a pretty girl wound tight round your neck has been discovered to be an infallible remedy in case of sore throat. It beats pepper tea and hot gin all hollow.

☞ A charity scholar under examination in the psalms, being asked, "What is the pestilence that walketh in darkness?" replied, "Please, sir, bedbugs."

☞ A young lady from the country, now visiting in the city, writes home thus:—"No body isn't nothing now which dozen't hole up her clos, and the hier you hole 'em the more yu air notised."

☞ The largest dining-room in the world is said to be at the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, where 1,200 people can be seated at the same time.

"Hans, said the Judge to a Dutchman who was a witness in the case of a stolen pig, "had the animal any ear-marks?" "Vel de only ear-marks vat I see vas unit his tail cut off!"

☞ "My dear," said a rural wife to her husband on his return from town "what was the sweetest thing you saw in bonnets in the city?" "The ladies' faces, my love."

☞ 'Johnny' said a little three year old sister to an elder brother of six 'Johnny, why cant we see the sun go back where it rises?' 'Why, sis, you little goosy; because it would be ashamed to be seen going down east.'

☞ An old lady reading an account of a distinguished old lawyer, who was said to be the father of the New York bar, exclaimed: "Poor man! he had a dreadful set of children."

☞ The following may be of interest to some of our lady readers who frequently go out to "make calls:"

"A plain card denotes a passing call: the lower right hand corner turned down, a visit left hand lower, condolence; right hand upper corner, business; left hand upper, corner, adieu."

A Superintendant of police once made an entry in his register, from which the following is an extract:

"The prisoner set upon me, called me an ass, a precious dolt, a scarecrow, a ragmuffin and idiot—all of which I certify to be true."

☞ Polite smoker at the site of a railway car; "Allow me to, assist you to alight. Severe old lady; Thank you, I *don't Smoke.*

— If Adam had requested of Eve permission to kiss her, would it have been profanity in the latter had she said "I don't care A—dam if you do?"

A mother trying to get her little daughter, three years old to sleep, one night said: "Anna, why don't you try to go to sleep?" "I am trying," she replied. "But you haven't shut your eyes." "Well I can't help it; um 's come unbuttoned;"

What Rum Will Do.

Some years ago in one of the counties of New York, a worthy man was decoyed into a license tavern, and tempted to drink until he was drunk. In the delirium of drunkenness he went home and murdered his wife in the most barbarous manner. He was carried to the jail while drunk and kept through the night. Awakening in the morning and looking around upon the wall, and seeing the bars upon the windows he exclaimed.

"Is this a jail?"

"Yes, you are in jail!" answered some one.

"What am I in here for?" was the earnest inquiry.

"For murder!" was the answer,

With still greater astonishment and earnestness, he inquired,

"Does my wife know it?"

"Your wife know it?" said one; Why it is your wife that you have killed."

On this announcement he dropped suddenly as if he had been struck dead.

Let it be remembered that the constable who carried him to jail, sold him the liquor which caused his drunkenness, the justice issued the warrant was one of those who signed his license, and the sheriff who hung him, also sold liquor and kept a ten-pin alley.

WHAT A CLIMATE.—Dan Marble was once strolling along the wharves in Boston, when he met a tall gant-looking figure, a "digger" from California, and got into conversation with him,

"Healthy Climate I suppose?"

"Healthy! It aint anything else. Why stranger, there you can choose any climate you like, hot or cold, and that too without travelin' more than fifteen minutes. Just think o' that the next cold mornin' when you get out o' bed. There's a mountain there, the Sary Navady they call it, with a valley on each side of it, one hot and one cold. Well, get on the top of the mountain with a double-barreled gun, and you can without movin' kill either summer or winter game, just as you wish."

"What! have you ever tried it?"

"Tried it! often, and should have done prett well, but, for one thing."

"Well, what was that?"

"I wanted a dog that would stand both climates. The last dog I had froze his tail off while pintin' on the winter side, you see—true as you live.

Marble sloped.

Beginning to Believe.

"Bubbles," of the California *Golden Era*, gets off the following

I begin to believe now-a-days, that money makes the man, and dress the gentleman.

I begin to believe that the purse is more potent than the sword and pen together.

I begin to believe that those who sin the most during the week are the most devout upon Sunday.

I begin to believe that honesty is the best policy---to speculate with until you have gained everybody's confidence---then line your pockets.

I begin to believe in humbugging people out of their dollars. It is neither stealing nor begging; and those who are humbugged have themselves to blame.

I begin to believe that a man was not made to enjoy life, but to keep himself miserable in the pursuit and posession of riches.

I begin to believe that the surest remedy for hard times and a tight money market is an extravagant expenditure on the part of the individual---to keep money moving.

I begin to believe that none but knaves are qualified to hold office under the Government---with the exception of a few natural born fools and lunatics.

I begin to believe that a piano forte is necessary in a family than bread and meat.

I begin to believe that a boy who dosn't swear, smoke and chew tobacco, may be a very good boy but naturally stupid,

I begin to believe if the devil should die, one half of the world would be throw out of employment.

A FUNNY STORY.—The Detroit *Advertiser* is sponsor for the following: About a year ago one of our business men visited New York City, and while there ordered half a dozen cartes de visite of himself, which he distributed among his friends in that place. A few days ago he was surprised to find one of these "counterfeit resemblances" in possession of the family cook. An investigation into the matter disclosed the fact that she had received it from a fortune teller in New York City, who advertised to send a correct likeness of any young lady's future husband, all for the sum of fifty cents, which amount the cook had remitted, and had received her employer's likeness in return.

HOW TO GET AN EDUCATION.—Boys say to men, "We want an education; but we are poor, and father is poor, and we can't get it, so we are going to learn a trade, or go into a store, or doing something else." Now, let me say; every boy that wants an education if he will bend his force to it, can get just as good a one as he wants. The way is open. Education does not come through academies, and colleges and seminaries; these are all helps; but it comes by studying, and reading and comparing and all the schools and colleges, and seminaries in the world would not make a scholar of a man without these; and with them a man will be found if he never sees a college. And what is true of boys is true of girls, and what is true of this pursuit is true of any other. The force must be from yourself, and you must develop it. It is the indomitable "I can" that sets a man astride the world.

FACTS CONCERNING HUMAN LIFE.—The total number of human beings on the earth is computed at 3,000,000.000, and they speak 3,023 different tongues

The average duration of human life is thirty three years.

One-fourth of these born, die before they are seven years old---one-half before they at seventeen,

Out of one hundred persons only six reach the age of sixty.

Out of five hunded persons, only one attains the age of thirty-nine.

Sixty persons die every minute.

Tall men live longer than short ones.

Married men live longer than single ones.

Rich men live on an average, forty-two years, but poor ones but thirty. There is a drunkard to every forty-four.

☞ Here is a leap year dialogue: "Miss, will you take my arm?" "Yes, sir, and you too." "Can't spare but the arm," replied the old bachelor. "Then," replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is, go the whole hog or nothing."

AGRICULTURAL,

"He that by the plow would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

The Woodpecker's Foresight.

The woodpecker in California is a store of acorns the Tree he selects is invariably of the pine tribe, He bores several holes, differing slightly in size, at the fall of the year, and then flies away, in many instances, to a long distance and returns with an acorn, which he immediately sets about adjusting to one of the holes prepared for its reception, which will hold it tight in its position. But he does not eat the acorn; for, as a rule, he is not a vegetarian. His object in storing away the acorns exhibits acute foresight, and knowledge of results more akin to reason than instinct. The succeeding winter the acorn remains intact, but becoming saturated with rain, is predisposed to decay, when it is attacted by maggots, who seem to delight in this special food. It is then that the woodpecker reaps the harvest his wisdom has provided, at a time when the ground being covered with snow, he would experience a difficulty, otherwise, in obtaining suitable or palatable food. It is a subject of speculation why the red-wood cedar or the sugar pine is invariably selected. It is not probable that the insect, the most dainty to the woodpecker's taste, frequents only the outside of wet trees; but so it is, that in Calaveras, Mariposa, and other districts of California, trees of this kind may be frequently seen covered over their trunk with acorns, when there is not an oak tree within seven miles.

BLACKBERY WINE.—There is no wine equal to the blackberry wine when properly made, ether in flavor or for medicinal purposes, and all persons who can convenient y do so, should manufacture enough for their own use every year, as it is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is a better remedy for bowel diseases. We therefore give the receipt for making it, and having tried it ourselves, [so said the correspondent who furnished the receipt for the *Telegraph* a year ago,] we speak advisedly on the subject:

"Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon add one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar; cork tight, and let stand till the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without farther straining or boiling. This makes a most excellent and palatable wine."

FRENCH METHOD OF RAISING TOMATOES.—As soon as a cluster of flowers is visible, the stem is topped down to the cluster, so that the flowers terminate the stem.—The effect is, that the sap is immediately impelled into the two buds next below the cluster, which soon push strongly and produce another of flowers each. When these are visible, the branch to which they belong is also topped to their leaves; and this is done successfuly. By this means the plants become stout dwarf bushes not above 18 inches high. In order to prevent their falling over, sticks or strings are stretched horizantally along the rows so as to keep the plants erect. In addition to this, all the laterals that have no flowers, after the fifth topping, all laterals, whatsoever, are nipped off.—In this way the ripe sap is directed into the fruit, which acquires beauty, size and excellence, unattained by other means.

"First class in philosophy stand up—Daniel what is life?"

"Life consists of money, a horse, plenty of wine and cigars, and a fashionable wife."

"What is religion?"

"Going regularly to church in good weather, and doing unto others as you please without allowing a return of the compliment."

"What is fame?"

"A six line puff in a newspaper."

Maryland will derive a revenue of $74,000 this year from its oyster trade. Nearly a thousand vessels are engaged. They take out fifteen millions bushels yearly.

☞ Ex Gov. Brown has been chosen President of the Central Grant Club of Georgia.

DIRECTORY,

State Officers.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN—*Governor.*
TOD R. CALDWELL—*Lieut.-Governor.*
H. J. MENNINGER—*Secretary of State.*
DAVID A. JENKINS—*Treasurer.*
HENDERSON ADAMS—*Auditor.*
CEBERN L. HARRIS—*Sup. Pub. Works.*
SAMUEL S. ARDLEY—*Sup. Pub. Inst'n.*
WILLIAM M. COLEMAN—*Attor.-General.*

Town Officers.

J. M. JUSTICE—Mayor.
J. V. WILKERSON,
F. D. WOOD,
R. W. LOGAN,
J. K. DECK,
Commissioners
A. M. ROONEY—Marshal.
J. B. CARPENTER—Clerk.

Rutherford County Officers,

(Elected under the New Constitution,)

MARTIN WALKER.—*Sheriff.*
A. P. HOLLIFIELD,—*Coroner.*
J. B. CARPENTER.—*Co Clk Superior Court.*
ELI MCARTHUR.—*Treasurer.*
R. J. WILLIAMS.—*Register of Deeds.*
A. J. SCOGGIN.—*Surveyor.*
J. M. ALLEN.
B. W. ANDREWS.
JOS. TAYLOR,
C. J. SPARKS,
H. H. HOPPER.
Commissioners.

Polk County Officers.

(Elected under the New Constitution.)

N. B HAMPTON—*Sheriff.*
JACKSON DALTON—*Coroner.*
R. S. ABRAMS—*County Clk Superior Court.*
J. A. THORN—*Register of Deeds.*
J. W. HAMPTON, SR.—*Treasurer.*
J. M. HAMMILTON—*Surveyor.*
J. F. RAINS.
BERRY THOMPSON
G. B. ARLEDGE
JOHN GIBBS,
MILES PADGETT.
Commissioners.

McDowell County Officers.

J. J. BRADLEY—*Sheriff.*
D. W. JIMMERSON—*Coroner.*
J. H. DUNCAN—*Treasurer.*
D. O. H. W. GILLESPIE—*Co Clk Sup Court.*
JOSIAH WISEMAN—*Surveyor.*
JOHN ROSS,
JAMES LEDBETTER,
J. W. MCCALL,
J. J. FALKNER,
J. C EVANS.
Commissioners.

Mail Arrangements.

Cherryville Mail—arrives Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 12 m.
Leaves for Cherryville the same days at 1 p. m

Asheville Mail—arrives Mondays and Fridays at 6 p. m.
Leaves, for Asheville, Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

Greenville Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Thursdays at 6 a. m.

Columbus Mail—arrives Tuesdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Tuesdays at 6 a. m.

Morganton Mail—arrives Saturdays at 7 p. m.
Leaves Fridays at 6 a. m.

County Mail——arrives Thursdays at 12 m.
Leaves same day at 1 p. m.

Marion Mail——arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 6 p. m
Leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 a. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Town Ordinances.

1. Be it ordained by the Commissioners of Rutherfordton, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That a tax be, and the same is hereby laid of 15 cents on each One Hundred Dollars worth of real taxable property within the limits of said Town, for the year 1868, according to the assessment of 1868.
2. Be it further ordained That all persons liable to pay tax within the corporation be required to deliver to the Town Mayor on or before the 15th day of May, 1868, a list of all real taxable property for which they may be liable.—Any person failing to render such list shall be liable to a double tax, and the Mayor is hereby authorized to enforce this ordinance strictly according to Law.
3. Be it further ordained, That all the male citizens within the incorporate limits of said Town, liable by law to work on public roads, be and they are hereby required to work on the public streets and roads in the corporate limits of said Town six days in the year or forfeit to the Mayor fifty cents for each day they fail. Provided, That in the discretion of the Mayor such service may be rendered by substitute.
4. Be it further ordained, That the Mayor shall have power to divide the hands liable to work the streets and roads into companies, and order them to work on the streets or roads at any time or place he may deem necessary.—Provided, That he cannot require them to work more than six days in the year.
5. Be it further ordained, That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal, on the side walks of the streets of the Town shall forfeit and pay a fine of One Dollar for the first and Two Dollars for each additional offence, to be collected and expended as other taxes for improvement of the Town.
6. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Twenty-Five Dollars be and is hereby levied on all retailers of Spirituous Liquors in quantities less than five gallons, Provided the sale of liquors by regular Physicians, strictly for medicinal purposes, shall be excepted from the operation of this ordinance.
7. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Five Dollars be laid upon all itenerant persons not residents of said county, who shall offer for sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandise within the limits of said Town.
8. Be it further ordained, That a tax of Ten Dollars be imposed for the exhibition of Equestrian and Menagerie performances, and a tax of Five Dollars is imposed upon all Shows generally known as Side-Shows, Slight-of-Hand, Magic Lanterns, or other exhibitions for pay, for each day or night shown or exhibited within the corporation.
9. Be it further ordained, That a fine of One Dollar be and is hereby imposed on all persons who shall discharge fire arms of any kind within the incorporation, except that portion of said incorporation lying east of the branch, east of said Town.

J. M. JUSTICE, *T. M.*
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